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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAPOLEON I.

BY MILLIE W. CARPENTER.

The war-worn Emperor, sleeping still till now,
Hearing the foe without the city wall,
With awful darkness gathering on his brow
Rises responsive to his country's call.

The old keen wisdom brightens his dull eyes,
And stirs the frozen pulses of his heart.
As casting off his cerements where he lies,
He burst the iron gates of Death apart.

With all the fierce Ambition of the past
Stirring once more the languor of his veins,
He notes the distant, thundering cannon blast,
And smiles elate to hear the bugle strains.

And smiles to see the dim shapes moving nigh,
Drawn from the world's old blood-drenched fields of strife,
The gallant hearts that fought for him to die,
Now at his call returning back to life.

Then with the old, imperious soldier's grace—
Armed and equipped in battle's dread array—
He, turning on grave Death his haughty face,
Commands, "stand back! to-day I lead the way."

And down the street and through the gate they pass,
Past Notre Dame with solemn beat of drums,
And underneath the Litany and Mass,
Solus the low cry, "Behold! the Emperor comes!"

Across the plain and the far fair expanse
Of hill and valley dies their martial treat:
But in the dull red dawn the heart of France
Thrills with new strength brought by the laureled dead.

AUGUST, 1870. *N. Y. Citizen.*

ANOTHER BALLAD FROM TRUTHFUL JAMES.

The last Overland Monthly contains the following pathetic narrative:

PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM TRUTHFUL JAMES.

(TABLE MOUNTAIN, 1870.)

Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Ah Sin was his name;
And I shall not deny
In regard to the same
What the name might imply;
But his smile it was pensive and child-like,
As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

It was August the third;
And quite soft was the skies;
Which it might be inferred
That Ah Sin was likewise;
Yet he played that day upon William
And me in a way I despise.

Which we had a small game,
And Ah Sin took a hand:
It was Euchre. The same
He did not understand;
But he smiled as he sat by the table,
With the smile that was child-like and bland.

Yet the cards they were stocked
In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were shocked
At the state of Nye's sleeve;
Which was stuck full of aces and bowers,
And the same with intent to deceive.

But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made,
Were quite frightful to see—
Till at last he put down a right bower,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

Then I looked up at Nye,
And he gazed upon me;
And he rose with a sigh,
And he said, "Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor,"
And he went for that heathen Chinee.

In the scene that ensued
I did not take a hand,
But the floor it was strewed
Like the leaves on the strand
With the cards that Ah Sin had been hiding,
In the game "he did not understand."

In his sleeves, which were long,
He had twenty-four packs—
Which was coming it strong,
Yet I state but the facts;
And we found on his nails, which were taper,
What is frequent in tapers—that's wax.

Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar—
Which the same I am free to maintain.

—Marquis Pepoli, the Italian statesman, is the husband of Princess Frederik of Hohenzollern, aunt of the presumptiv heir to Prim's throne, the now famou Prince Leopold. Pepoli's organ being th *Opinione*, of Florence, of which he is be lieved to own a share, that journal ha been regarded as a high authority durin the preliminary episodes of the Franco German war.

—How to procure gratuitous advertising is a question that puzzles many an acute mind. It is often procured in ways involving great ingenuity. The recent pursuit of an actress by a so-called crazy woman is a neat example of this ingenuity. A startling account of the massacre, of an entire troup of negro minstrels by Indians is another. So is that story about a dozen musicians falling into a cage of wild animals belonging to a traveling show, and being devoured, bones and all.

—A young fellow in Nashua, N. H., recently got angry with his sweetheart, and for revenge took her to ride and left her on the steps of a country hotel several miles from home to find her way back as best as she could. The girl one evening afterward induced him to drive her to visit a sister, twenty miles distant, and while he was out of the buggy endeavoring to decipher the name on a door-plate, she drove off and left him to go home when he got ready. The fun cost him $20.

THE TWO DIVERS.

A STORY OF PERIL.

[From Once a Week.]

I, Watts Brown, follow a very hazardous calling, or, at all events, one, in which, if you choose to face dangers for the sake of higher remuneration, perilous adventures are common enough, I am not too presumptuous when I say I am as brave as most men, naturally, and my sense of fear has been further blunted by a constant companionship with danger. The adventure I am about to narrate was horrible enough to me when I was a principal actor in it, and to this day an involuntary shudder of horror always accompanies the recollection of it.

Some years ago a large vessel laden with a mixed cargo, was bound to New York from South America. Striking a sunken reef of the dangerous shore of Florida, she was wrecked, and very few of the passengers or seamen escaped. The owner, who was also Captain, was drowned. His heirs lived in New York. It appears the vessel had settled down in the ocean, having escaped the attack of any storm, so, as might be supposed, her cargo would be pretty well recoverable, but it was a useless and foolish attempt to try to get anything from her in a lonely sea and on a dangerous coast. However, one of those men whom nature has formed for the out-of-the-way modes of getting money in this world, having obtained the consent of the heirs in New York, fitted out a large yacht, and promising money only on condition of success, I was prompted to hazard the spec—it agreed with my adventurous disposition, and I signed articles and shipped myself. After a deal of trouble we picked up another diver, a coarse, brutal, drunken rascal, whose conduct as hereafter seen, will sufficiently justify these remarks. From the beginning I had a kind of antipathy against the fellow, and shrank from his society as from some loathsome reptile. His profile was that of a baboon; his eyes peering from under his heavy brows, twinkled with a Satanic wickedness and seemed to be looking all ways at once; and when he laughed his satanic majesty himself might have envied his ugly grin. My employer shunned him, and would glady have parted with him, but no other could be got to engage in such a foolhardy scheme.

Having got the diving bell and other apparatus on board, we at last set sail on this novel pursuit of lucre. The voyage was fine, and having nothing to do I enjoyed it very much, and was even softening toward my fellow diver when we reached that part of the coast of Florida where the sunken wreck lay, and where our fortunes were buried beneath the waves.

We were a considerable time discovering the wreck, but we found it at last, far down in the depths of the still blue sea, where troops of sharks were pursuing each other about and through it for want of better prey. No pleasant sight, I can assure you. My fellow-diver gave them a fearful curse, and took an extra long pull at his brandy flask. As for myself, the affair seemed more dangerous than ever. The vessel would have to be moored above a led of reefs, and if a storm were to arise, ill fate would catch us, for there is little mercy to be expected for a ship from the cruel and jagged coral. However I plucked up the very best courage, saying to myself, "my dear fellow, the more danger the more money." Jim Crow—that was my diver's name—gave utterance to a no wise pleasant oath about having been swindled, muttering at the end, "But I'll pay them off deuced sharp or I'm not—"concluding his sentence very suspiciously, which did not tend to increase my confidence respecting his intentions.

We pulled back to the ship, after placing a buoy to mark the spot. The two next days Jim Crow and I were busy in preparing our things for the attack on the sunken ship. The tide of my thoughts was checked to my work, but I still noticed that Crow was in an evil mood. After about four days were spent the ship was anchored. The bell was swung for the plunge, and Crow and I went below and dressed. My suspicions seemed now on the increase, and my readers may think that I was very fearful, but I provided myself with a long and sharp knife which I stuck unobserved down my long, leathern boot. Crow stuck one in his belt saying, with a rather, diabolical laugh, "I think it is better being prepared for water sharks," and I almost think he added "land sharks." This opened my eyes a little, and some rather curious speculations flitted through my brain. He was a man to be feared, being hugely big and strong, and wicked withal.

With many such reflections I took my place in the bell, and amidst the hurrahs of the crew and the excitement of the master, we dipped into the sea. Common life has passed away, and, to a novice, a new world opens to his eyes, beneath the wave, and even to me the scene was fresh. The coral reefs, like grand architectural structures, covered with weeds and shells of the deep, every possible variety of color; the fish, large and small, darting about the water, and flying at the approach of the bell as before the sweep of the sharks, and even they grinned with their long jaws, and fled upon our approach. Down, down, down, till the light was dim, and then we struck the wreck. Armed with crowbars, sharp at one end to repulse the sharks and other monsters of the deep, we planted our feet on the deck. Instantly we separated; Crow burst open the cabin door, and after a while I joined him. By this time he was in the cabin searching about. I watched him as well as I could all the while. Thus we spent our first journey, and after loading our bell, gave the signal and were hauled up on deck. The sailors crowded round us, gloating over the various things we had brought up; they also hauled on deck several things to which we had attached ropes. Thus our first day was passed. All were exulting, and the sailors cracked over the galley fire the possible price of money to each, and the master dreamed of a princely independence.

Several days thus past over; we had broken into the cargo, and what we considered of value, and the sea had not damaged was hauled on deck, and the schooner became pretty well laden. I think it was about the last day of working, as we were down in the bell, that Crow again wended his way toward the cabin. By this time my suspicions regarding his evil intentions were quieted, yet there still lingered about him traces of obstinate sulkiness, so that I took very little notice of his operations, and I busied myself about different things in the hold of the vessel.

I think about half an hour must have passed by when I returned to the bell, and I was startled by the cunning wicked cast of Crow's countenance; he was shuffling something beneath his diver's clothes, as the last of it disappeared I guessed it was a bag, and the thought flashed across my mind—a bag of money. I quietly asked Crow what it was.

"Humph! nothing. What have you to do with it?" he growled.

My curiosity was further aroused by this answer.

"Well, you must tell me what it is," I said, keeping myself as quiet as possible.

"The devil I will!" he shouted savagely.

"Then you shall be forced when we get on deck," I said, resolutely.

"Ha! ha! forced!" Here he quietly drew a long knife.

Quick as though mine was out, too, for I always carried mine in my boot.

"I expected something of this," I said.

He scowled heavily at me at the other side of the bell.

But, nothing daunted, the ruffian cried, "I will see you dead first."

I knew his mighty strength, but I also knew my own agility and skill.

Crow said again, "Tis a bag of gold I found in the cabin, and if you hold your jaw I shall gie ye a third."

"Never shall I be dishonest," after some deliberation, looking pale, I dared to say, but perfectly ca m.

Let the reader imagine the scene in a bell forty feet under water. It would take at least twenty minutes to pull it up. A fierce fight, perhaps a deadly one, might be finished by then. Suspicion might be hushed; the body would be flung to the ravenous sharks with which we sometimes had to combat with our sharp pointed crowbars; but our frightful, gloomy appearance might have been enough to terrify the inhabitants of the deep.

We stood eyeing each other for some time—he for attack, I for resistance. I offered to pull the alarm bell, but he clutched it from me. I attempted nothing further.

After a few moments' pause he said, "Will you take a few shares?"

"No" was the firm answer.

"Perhaps it is not large enough?"

"All of it is too small."

"You won't give in?" he said.

I expected something, and prepared myself.

"Never!" I replied, at length.

"Then to death!" he yelled, springing at me.

Quick as thought I caught his elevated arm, poised in the air, for a stab. I made a lunge at him, for my blood was roused at this fiendish attempt on my life. He parried it, but it caught him on the shoulder; however, he clutched my wrist, and there we were scowling at each other, the foam burst from his bloodless lips, and his passion-wrought face intimidated me more than his blood-thirsty strokes.

At last he made a forcible effort to free his arm, but I held it with all the strength of desperation. Amid oaths and curses he struggled. Sometimes he was quiet, and the only sound was the hurried panting of our excited chests. At last I wrenched my hand from his, and stabbed him in the hand. His knife fell, but with a curse that rings yet in my ear he threw himself at me and grasped my body and arm in his gigantic clasp. I seized him by the throat. With the hug of a bear he tried to break my back; his strength seemed almost superhuman, but shifting off the bars of wood by a wriggle, we plunged into the sea beneath. Down, down we sank! No effort was made to lose the hold of either. Tighter and tighter we gripped, till we fell on the coral reef. Death itself seemed to me a trifle. Passion and hate seemed but the consummation of my heart. My strength was that of Hercules, under the influence of this demoniacal conflict. But want of air stifled our efforts. As the fires began to flash before my eyes, and the disc of unconsciousness to creep over me, I released my hold. Crow also loosened his.—I know little about this part; but being an excellent swimmer I struck out with all my force. The water whizzed by me. I was stifling, choking, dying. When I reached the surface, with a gasp of air I recovered, and was enabled to shriek, "Help, help!" when I fainted. As a dream, floated before me—men, ropes, boat and rescue.

I awoke; but the pain, and dizziness, and confusion in my head defy description. After a few hours I could rise, but still I was feeble. I inquired for Crow, he was in a delirium. They told me when the bell was brought up, he lay on the bars as dead, grasping the gold bag in his hands. They also told me that they but barely rescued me from a shark hovering near the schooner.

Next day we set sail, and arrived not long after in New York. Two hundred pounds was my fee, but the master gave me fifty more for my honest resistance. Crow was still bad in his head. They put him into an hospital. I called three months after, and he had gone to the backwoods of the Far West.

—A correspondent of the Abingdon Virginian, gives this account of a homicide recently committed in Scott county: On Sunday last a prayer meeting was held in the neighborhood of the occurrence to which all the parties engaged went. Miss Polly A. Hart started home from meeting, and before reaching her home, was overtaken by Nancy Johnson, when an altercation took place between them, and they got engaged in a fight, when Polly A. Tailor a daughter of Nancy Johnson, run up behind and stabbed her in the breast with a penknife, with a blade some three inches long. Polly Hart died in about three-quarters of an hour. The other two women have been committed to jail.

—M. Victor Prou attempts, in Cosmos, to explain the very dry summer-experienced this year in Western Europe, as the result of an unusually long and and severe winter within the Artic circle. The great ice-fields of the North Atlantic and Polar sea do not break up early enough to supply the usual source of the rains of spring and early summer in the temperate zone.

VARITIES.

—An obliging class of men—Auctioneers, who attend to every one's bidding.

—A queer sight.—To see grass eating animals; to see animals eating grass is common enough, of course!

—A census taker in Michigan found a beautiful young lady rejoicing in the name Luna Aurora Borealis.

—The meat which is seized by inspectors in the London markets as unfit for food is not wasted, but melted into fat, and sold to the manufacturers of fresh butter.

—The Swedes who have recently come into the Aryostook region in Maine are Baptists, and have with them a Baptist minister.

—A man in Muscatine county, Iowa, recently caught a turtle upon whose back were carved the figures, "1867." He registered "1870" and let it go.

—The regulation widow's veil is now declared to be a yard and a half in length, and of English crape. Its only relief is a deep hem of over an inch depth under the edge.

—At a late fashionable wedding, the bridal party being a little dilatory, the organist played "Eager to Meet Thee, Love:" and again, the lovers not coming, he sounded forth, "Bobbin's not here."

—The latest thing in fashion to take the place made vacant by the retirement of the Grecian bend, is the "Boston dip." It is simply a limp with the north foot. A woman with the Boston dip acts as though he were foundered.

—The Women's Journal exclaims: "The rising tide of European civilization to-day cries, 'Ladies, make lint!' The higher tide of American civilization will soon cry, *Ladies, make laws!* Then, lint will no longer be needed."

—General Spinner is called "the man that writes a name on the greenbacks that looks like a string of eels." Though he is seventy years old, he persists in doing more work than any two clerks in his bureau.

—A husband and wife at Cincinnati were recently discovered in a beastly state of intoxication, at their own home, with three children lying close to them upon pallets of straw, but so week from long fasting as to be unable to move hand or foot.

—Jinks and an acquaintance were on the beach the other day, and heard the screaming and giggling of some young ladies who were preparing to bathe in the surf. Jinks' friend asked what occasioned so much noise in the bath house. "Oh," replied Jinks, "it's only some belles peeling."

—The waiter girls at the Profile House, White Mountains, are all the daughters of well-to-do farmers. They are mostly teachers, who during vacation, become waitresses for variety and to see a little life. They are all pretty and bright, and one of them is said to have outshone, in good looks, any of the fashionable sojourners there this season.

—A kind-hearted clergyman with a team overtaking a pedestrian, invited him to ride. The man got into the wagon, when the clergyman, intent on his calling, asked him, "Are you prepared to die?" The poor fellow, taking the clergyman for a highwayman, leaped from the wagon and died, supposing the question to be synonymous with "your money or your life."

—"Mary," said a teacher, whom we won't localize precisely, "why didn't you come to school yesterday?" "If you please ma'am, my aunt died, and I went to the funeral." "Well, hereafter, when any of your relatives die, tell your folks to have the funeral Saturday afternoon or Sunday; for we can't have our schools disorganized by such things.

—The island of Nantucket is a singular place. The men are all sailors and a majority of the women school teachers. The census just taken shows 1,827 males and 2,303 females, in all 4,130 persons. The number of inhabitants in 1866 was 4,830. Decrease in five years exactly 700. The most significant fact, however, about the present census of the island is that it shows the females to preponderate over the males to the number of 476. There are more than seven hundred people in the island over seventy years old.

—The New Bedford people must be very forbearing and patient. A gentleman in that city is very ill, and four sections of a street have been boarded up to make the house quiet. The Standard, however, has lost patience, and says such cases are altogether too common. Fences are put across where people are "comfortably sick," and recently in the north part of the city two sections of street were closed four weeks because a woman had a very severe boil on her neck, which was possibly dangerous a few days.

—The idle tale about Eugenie's letter to Victoria, and the answer to it, is officially denied, but not before every reader of sense had contradicted it for himself. All the nonsense reported from London of the hiding of the Empress's brooches and the sleeve-buttons of one prince and the pocket money of another, in all odd corners of Europe, may be dismissed to oblivion with it. It is not in the Napoleons to acknowledge themselves beaten till long after they are so; and when their valuables are carried over the frontier, no spedal correspondent will be invited to inspect them on the way, and to report the fact.

—Bad as Chicago is, the following story told by the Cincinnati Enquirer, must be taken with a whole cellar of salt. After telling how Chicago lawyers, whom, by the way, with a bitterness that make those gentlemen writhe piteously, it calls "ministers of discord" keep drummers at the railway stations in quest of divorce cases, it goes on to say that when a luckless wayfarer falls ill in that "fever-infested and hurricane-persecuted locality" he is forthwith put in charge of some female emissary of the lawyers, and in case he becomes delerious or insensible, a preacher or a magistrate is at once summoned, who performs a marriage upon the hapless wretch and his vampire "nuss." Of course when he recovers his senses, the poor fellow declines to stay married, and a divorce takes place. Then the wretches go off and have orgies, and swear gleefully, and kick up their heels in ribald mirth. Alas, upon what days have we fallen!

The Quadruplicate Convention

THE "REGULARS" IN COUNCIL.

Congressional, Legislative and County Tickets Put in Nomination—The Reformers Ignored—"Marking" and Voting Viva Voce—Howard Withdraws.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Gen. James S. Negley Nominated Without Opposition—He Accepts the Nomination.

The four Conventions—or rather the four-bodied Convention—of the Radicals met yesterday forenoon at the Court House. The attendance was quite large, and nearly or quite all of the districts in the county were represented.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At ten o'clock the District Convention for the Twenty-second Congressional District assembled in the District Court room, and was called to order by George Wilson, Esq., of the Fourteenth ward. On taking the chair he announced that he had been requested by the County Executive Committee to assist in organizing the Convention, and in pursuance of that request invited all the delegates residing in the Twenty-second District to seats in the Convention.

TEMPORARILY ORGANIZED.

After this request had been complied with, the Chairman announced that the first business in order was the election of temporary Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen were nominated and elected: Messrs. Josiah Cohen, B. B. Coursin, C. L. Magee, R. J. Richardson, H. C. Mackrell and William Clark.

The Chairman then announced that the credentials of delegates would now be received, and the Secretaries proceeded to call the list of districts. The completed roll showed that all the sub-districts were fully represented.

PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED.

The roll having been called over the Chairman announced that the nomination of permanent officers was now in order.

Mr. Evan Jones moved that H. W. Oliver, Jr., be nominated by acclamation. The motion was agreed to, and upon taking the chair the gentleman briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred.

The nomination for Secretaries being next in order, the temporary Secretaries were elected as permanent Secretaries.

GENERAL NEGLEY NOMINATED.

The President then announced that the nomination of a Congressional candidate was next in order.

Mr. Evan Jones suggested the name of General James S. Negley, and moved that he be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. John Herron, of Pittsburgh, nominated Major William Frew.

The President remarked that he could not put the motion to nominate by acclamation unless Mr. Frew's name was withdrawn. Would the gentleman insist on the nomination.

Delegate—Yes, sir, I do insist.

One of the Secretaries remarked "of course he does; he's a member of the Reform party."

Mr. Jones said he thought the nomination of General Negley was due to him, considering his arduous legislative duties. He thought the sense of the Convention might be taken, and if there were any dissenting votes, a ballot could be taken.

The motion was then put and the General was re-nominated with but one dissenting voice, and the nomination was received with applause.

Messrs. Joseph Dilworth, J. Cohen, W. McKim, and Thomas Steele were appointed to inform General Negley of his nomination.

After an absence of a few moments the Committee returned, and introduced the gentleman who made a brief speech thanking the Convention for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, and for the renewed evidence of the confidence of his constituents.

The remarks of the gentlemen were well received and he retired amid applause.

Mr. Cohen then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the course of Hon. James S. Negley, our representative in Congress, merits our hearty approval, not only in his vigorous and effective support of protection to home manufactures, but in his vote against the continuance of the income tax, and in his faithful attention at all times to his duties as a representative.

The Convention then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

Its Organization—A Gush of Eloquence from President John William Fletcher White—Legislative Ticket Put in the Field—A Multitude of Candidates &c.—Forenoon Session.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Congressional Convention, the Legislative Convention assembled and effected

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

By electing J. W. F. White, President, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr White, on taking the chair, made a very gushing speech in which he dwelt specially upon the glories of the Radical party, which under the guiding hand of Providence (?) had wrought wonders never achieved by any other party in any country. It had taken the negro under its especial charge years ago, and look at him now. (A good many people looked, but not a colored citizen was to be seen in the hall.) After continuing at considerable length with fulsome praises of the Radical party, the President announced the business of the Convention.

On motion a

COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS,

Consisting of Messrs. T. P. Houston, W. R. S. McCall and H. W. Olliver jr., who were appointed.

Mr. H. Long moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of five members, to confer with a similar committee from the other Convention. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Morgan moved that a committee be appointed in conjunction with a similar committee from the other Convention to appoint an Executive Committee, for the ensuing year.

Mr. Marshall moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was adopted.

VIVA VOCE NOMINATIONS.

Mr. T. P. Houston moved that all nominations be made *viva voce*.

Mr. T. M. Marshall moved as an amendment that separate ballots be had for Senators and members of the Assembly, and that the voting be *viva voce*.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Houston, and the yeas and nays were called for.

The Secretaries announced that the rolls were not completed, and that it would be impossible to call the yeas and nays immediately.

After some discussion the vote was taken on the motion by the raising of hands, and the Chairman announced that the motion had been adopted.

SENATORIAL ASPIRANTS.

The Chairman then announced that the convention was ready for nomination.

Mr. Marshall moved that nominations for Senator be first received, which was agreed to.

The following nominations were then made: George H. Anderson, Thomas Howard, Alexander Gordon.

MR. HOWARD WRITES A LETTER.

Ex-Sheriff Stewart, who had gained a position on the platform, here announced that he had a letter to read to the Convention. The letter, he stated, had been handed to him a short time previous. He read as follows:

PITTSBURGH, August 30, 1870.

JOHN H. STEWART, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: My name will probably be presented to the Republican Legislative Convention to-day for re-nomination as a candidate for State Senator. It is well known that having served but one year to fill out an unexpired term, I have been anxious to receive the endorsement of my constituents by a re-nomination, but within the last few weeks my health has been so seriously attacked as to render it imperative that I should withdraw at present from the excitements of political life. The heavy labors of the past session taxed my physical capacities very heavily, and I now feel that I cannot, in my present state of health, bear such fatigues again. You will, therefore, if my name is presented to the Convention to-day, please withdraw it, and present to all my friends my hearty thanks for their support so kindly tendered me. Respectfully Yours,

THOMAS HOWARD.

MR. ANDERSON NOMINATED.

After the letter had been read, Mr. T. P. Houston moved that Geo. H. Anderson be nominated as the candidate for Senator, by acclamation.

The Chair put the question, and the motion was adopted by but one dissenting vote.

As soon as the result was announced, loud cries were made for Mr. Anderson, and when he was introduced by the Chairman he was greeted with cheers. He said he had no speech to make on the occasion, but merely desired to return his sincere thanks to the members of the Convention for the unexpected and unanimous nomination at their hands.

SEEKERS AFTER THE ASSEMBLY.

The Chair announced the nominations for the Assembly would be in order. Instantly there arose a confusion, equal to Babel in its palmiest days, and the delegates grew hoarse with shouting names, while the President with uplifted hands, vainly invoked order. At last Chris. Moyer shouted with stentorian voice for the candidates to pass up their "keerds." In eleven seconds two bushels of paste-board was thrown upon the President's desk.

TWENTY-SEVEN PATRIOTS

Were elected; to wit: James Taylor, H. M. Long, J. S. Robb, Alex. Nimick, John H. Kerr, A. B. Young, Samuel McKelvey, Jr., Henry Warner, James Lacy, D. N. White, J. Y. Sanderson, H. B. Lyon, J. G. Marshall, Aug. Ammon, William Espy, R. B. Abraham, D. L. Smith, H. Gerwicg, Jr., Thos. S. Mitchell, Wm. N. Haymaker, D. L. Fleming, R. C. Gray, C. A. W. Redlich, F. A. Hutchinson, Hugh Donaldson, Jas. Onslow, Alex. Miller.

There is no telling how many more would have been put up had not brother Huston of the *Gazette* out of regard to the reporters cut the matter short by moving to close the nominations.

ALEXANDER NIMICK HEARD FROM.

After the list had been completed, the Chairman read a letter from Alex. Nimick, Esq., authorizing the withdrawal of his name from before the Convention in case he was named as candidate for Assembly. The writer stated that he would under no circumstances accept the nomination.

COMMITTEE.

The Convention then announced the appointment of the following gentlemen to serve on the Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. H. M. Long, Joseph Dilworth, Russell Errett, R. P. Nevin, W. H. Gray.

Mr. Marshall called up the resolution offered by Mr. Magee, providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee to select an Executive Committee for the ensuing year, which had been laid on the table. The resolutions were adopted, and the chair appointed Messrs. Richard Thompson, C. C. Jeremy, John Heath, B. C. Christy and R. F. Smith, as said committee.

M. R. P. Nevin moved that one of the Secretaries be directed to notify the County Convention of the appointment of the committee to select an Executive Committee for the ensuing year, and the question being taken the motion was adopted.

EFFORT TO EXCLUDE REFORMERS.

A delegate offered a motion to the effect that the names of all persons nominated who were known to be on the Reform ticket be stricken from the list of Legislative candidates.

This motion caused some little excitement, and such exclamations as "what's the use?" "Let them alone." "It don't make any differance." "Don't vote for them, if you don't like them," etc., were heard from various quarters.

The motion to strike the names from the list was finally defeated by a decided vote,

(Continued on the Fourth Page.)

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870.

A FEW QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

Our neighbor of the *Gazette* has undertaken the herculean task of showing that President GRANT's administration is economical, in fact, a paragon of frugality, and proceeds to give the figures as a "gratifying" evidence of the fact. It is but fair to presume that the *Gazette* considers these figures correct, and will stick to them in the future.

It is a part of the Radical programme to befog the people in relation to the economical expenditures of GRANT's administration, and attempt to show by a comparison of figures that it is considerably less than under the administration of President BUCHANAN. To any man who has taken the trouble to inspect the record, the allegation is utterly preposterous, and it would hardly seem necessary to answer it, were it not that the leaders of the Radical party are issuing and sending abroad a series of fabrications, in which they resort to the baldest kind of falsehoods to make their statements appear true.

To put the matter in a plainer light, no one, who knows anything about the matter, pretends to seriously dispute the fact that the administration of President GRANT so far, has been the most reckless, extravagant and profligate ever known, which is shown for itself by the public records. To place the extravagances of the Radical party in a different light and exhibit them in the garb of miracles of economy is the mission of the Radical leaders and press. It is the duty of the Democratic press to strip the tawdry covering from these pretensions, not that the naked deformities of partisan corruption form a pleasant spectacle for contemplation, but that the people may rightly understand the actual situation of affairs.

Inasmuch as the *Gazette* takes up the sword in favor of the economy of GRANT's administration we desire to propound a few questions which we hope it will answer out of the fullness of its gratified heart. Does it believe that the public expenditures for the fiscal year of 1870 are smaller than those for the year 1860? If so; how much smaller are the Civil and Miscellaneous expenditures in 1870, than they were in 1860? How much greater were the expenditures for the Army and Navy in 1860 than in 1870? How much *less* were the Army expenditures of 1870 than *all* the public expenditures of 1860? What is the difference existing between the Civil and Miscellaneous Bill for 1860 and 1870, and in favor of which year?

To show the utter absurdity of the claim set up by the *Gazette* and the leaders of the Radical party, that the expense of conducting the government under the administration of President GRANT is less than that under President BUCHANAN, we will compare their own figures, which most emphatically explodes all their pretensions.

In 1860 the total expenditures, including *every* item, Civil Service, the Army and Navy, &c. were $63,025,789 34. In 1870 the net expenditures for civil and miscellaneous purposes were $53,273,667 56, or only $9,750,000 less than the *total* expenditures of 1860. In 1870 the army cost $57,655,675 40, or only about five millions less than it took to run every department of the Government ten years before.

If we take three items of expenditure under the last year of GRANT's administration, namely the Civil Service, the Army and Navy, we find them to b as follows:

Civil and Miscellaneous	$53,273,667 56
War Department	57,655,675 40
Navy Department	21,781,229 97
Total	$132,709,871 83

or more than twice as great as the total amount of expenditures in 1860, which not only included with these items but every other item of public expenditure.

The plan adopted by the Radical leaders is to take only the Civil Service expenditures under the present administration, and compare that *single* item with *all* the expenditures of ten years previous, for the purpose of creating the presumption of economy, well knowing that it is a fraud. The trick is so utterly destitute of capillary covering that it only needs to be pointed out to be patent to every one. And yet the *Gazette* will use it to humbug its readers.

SENTENTIOUS AND TRUE.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that "the Republican party has nothing to defend." We don't think that the *Press* ever managed to get as much political truth into forty columns as is compressed into these seven words. The only thing that a political party can have to defend is its principles, and when the Radical party started out, its stock of principles was exceedingly limited, and they have been "growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less" ever since, until, in the language of the *Press*," the Republican party has nothing to defend."

A PRUSSIAN colonel has written to EMILE GIRARDIN offering a wager that he will be in Paris by the 15th of September. GIRARDIN published the letter and announces his acceptance of the wager

WE do not propose to dispute the right of a so-called "independent" newspaper to say just what it pleases about the Democracy, but when it studiously and prejudicially misrepresents it, we have very grave doubts as to the quality of its "independence." The *Sunday Leader* of yesterday says:

It is strange how circumstances alter cases. Call African soldiers "niggers" and the civilized world, particularly the Democratic portion of it, sneers at the idea of their exhibiting any courage or efficiency, and scouts at the idea of their being equal to the noble Caucasian warrior. But call them Turcos and put them in a fantastic dress, and they are considered the flower of one of the most civilized armies of Christendom, fit to lead their van in fight, and their desperate courage lauded to the skies, and Democratic editors in this country are foremost in glorifying these colored troops of the French, too.

It is not at all material as to what race the Turcos belong, but had the editor possessed the slightest idea of the subject upon which he was writing, he would not have confounded them with the negro race, any more than he would the Beduoin Arabs. As to the Democratic editors "glorifying" the Turcos or anybody else in the European war, they have too much good sense to try to take away the occupation of Radical and milk-and-cider editors. Democratic editors devote themselves to the interest of American citizens, and let their opponents and detractors expend their sympathies and advice upon outside barbarians.

THE Queen of England, who rules but does not govern, has excited some bad feeling in London in consequence of her retiring to the sea side for recreation at the present critical time in public affairs. It is demanded that she return to the Capital and perform the duties of her station. In this country so simple is the structure and machinery of government that it does not require average talent to manage it, nor even the presence of the Chief nor his Cabinet, where the archives and flag represent the Capital. With as little concern for the interests of the people, as the Sultan of Turkey, he colors his meerschaum at Long Branch, attends horse races at Saratoga, visits his rural plantations at St. Louis, recreates at West Point, and is at this moment in Newport, and will return to New York to wine and dine, and go a yachting, for which his visitation is mainly made. If the people of Europe will not permit this in their Sovereigns why should greater patience be expected of this people? It must not be imagined because GRANT and BOUTWELL are on a lark which lasts the summer season, that the taxes of the people are not assessed and collected. The gentlemen who attend to this part of the government don't die, resign, or run away until the last dollar has been collected, when they frequently divide with the Treasury Department, keeping the largest portion. There are three hundred and fifty-two defaulting revenue agents published by the present Secretary of the Treasury. There will be twice as many for the year 1870. They know there is no system at Washington, no head to any accounting bureau, worth a straw. They say openly if GRANT and his Secretaries don't care, why should they. So the hard earned money of the toiling millions goes into the pockets of thieves, or is squandered by reckless officials. GRANT and his Cabinet are more like a lot of jolly bummers than the heads of the nation.

THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. B. F. MEYERS, of Bedford, and one of the proprietors of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, was nominated yesterday by the conferees of the Sixteenth district as the Democratic candidate for Congress. The district comprises the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset, and is one of the closest in the State; the present Radical member, JOHN CESSNA being elected in 1868, by a majority of 144; in 1869 the same counties gave PACKER, for Governor, a majority of 188. Mr. MEYERS is very popular and we feel it in our bones that he will be elected.

ONE of our cotemporaries has suddenly fallen in love with the idea of displacing house and kitchen maids with Chinese. This is distilled ingratitude. The paper to which we refer has an editorial which seeks to prove that the young women of Irish, German and Welsh descent who do our housework, are the worst and most worthless element of population in the country, and ought at once be thrust out of doors and their places supplied with Chinese, whom it pronounces to be the most perfect models of housekeepers and cooks, and as much superior to respectable, virtuous, Christainized and civilized Irish, Welsh and German girls, who earn an honest livelihood and support their parents by their toil, as day is to night. Need we say that that paper is the *Dispatch*, and that it will ask the brothers and fathers of these maligned young women to vote the Radical ticket? and thus assist in consummating a wholesale Chinese importation. It displays a wonderful zeal in the new slave trade when it is so anxious to give a large class of respectable women the choice between a life of shame or starvation, so as to make room for "docile" barbarians.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Radical New York *Times* declares that in consequence of the war in Europe, that it is not at all likely that the new bonds under the funding bill will be taken on the Continent. "The part of wisdom," says that paper, "would seem to be, then, to allow the whole subject to sleep until the return of more propitious times. Nothing is gained by talking continually of what cannot at present be accomplished." We incline to the opinion that it will be "the part of wisdom" to let the matter sleep indefinitely, if not endlessly, and fix upon some plan for the payment and final extinction of the public debt, that embraces within it some of the principles of justice. One would think, and justly, too, that the principal object of the Radical financiers has all along been to force the people into eventual repudiation of the national debt.

They have seduloously endeavored, from the very beginning, to make it as burdedsome as possible upon the taxpayer and confer every possible advantage and immunity upon the bondholder.

The curse of a funded debt is the greatest one that can befall a nation. It saps every energy and enervates every industry of the land. It is an incubus of dead capital that affords employment to no man, but becomes a burden that presses heavily upon all those who are least able to sustain it, and makes a direct attack upon industry. If there is anything to be especially dreaded in a free country it is a class of moneyed drones, who depend upon the public treasury for subsistence. They paralyze native industry and are at war with every public interest.

Let us have no dead capital, that being freed from its just share of taxation, becomes arrogant and bloated upon the blood and muscle of labor. Every dollar of a permanent funded debt is a weight to keep us down and retard national prosperity, and should the entire debt be permanently funded, it would not be many years until the people would regulate the matter in a style not at all satisfactory to its holders.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

The wholesale abuse heaped upon the Labor Congress that was recently in session at Cincinnati, by the Radical press, with hardly a single exception, ought to open the eyes of the workingmen to the objects of that party. The Philadelphia *Press* speaks sneeringly of the members of that body having returned to their ploughs and workshops, as though it was a badge of shame to till the soil or build up cities.

Without entering upon a discussion of the objects that called the Labor Congress together, one thing is evident. It did not assemble for party purposes, and this is the secret of the hostility of the Radical press and leaders. Had the members met together and resolved that the corruptions and oppressions of the Radical party were national and individual blessing, and ought to be continued for all time to come, their present maligners would have smothered them with fulsome praises.

But they did not do this. They took into consideration the best modes of preserving their independence against the assaults of monopoly, and against the threatened inundation of the country with the pauper hordes of China. This doomed them in the estimation of the Radical leaders. Let a working man claim the right to be independent in his views of public policy, or protest against the importation of a heathen population, who will reduce him and his fellow laborers to the level of paupers, and he is immediately denounced as a traitorous Democrat. It is not the interests of the laboring classes that the Radical leaders are after. It is their blind and unreasoning obedience to party behests, and the dumb acceptance of their oppressive and anti-republican dogmas. Hence, we may always expect to hear the workingmen abused by the Radical press, whenever they meet together for any purpose, and adjourn without swearing blind allegiance to the Radical party. Let them make a note on't.

MILITARY DESPOTISM IN FLORIDA.

The Radicals are not satisfied with the result in North Carolina, attendant upon the practice of military despotism for the purpose of controlling the election. In other localities they doubtless imagine that his army was not large enough, and that the measures that he adopted were too lenient.

One HARRISON REED, who, by some means or other, attained the position of Governor of the State of Florida, has declared that State to be under martial law. He does not consider it incumbent upon himself to recite the particular acts of lawlessness that make this step necessary, but dashes off a proclamation declaring that hereafter, during his pleasure, no man in the State shall have the right to appeal to the law for protection or vindication, but that his own will shall supersede the statutes and Constitution of the State as well as of the United States.

It is an easy matter, however, to explain the action of Mr. REED. On the third of October there is to be an election in the State of Florida. If the people are permitted to give a free expression of their sentiments, REED and the Radical scalawags, pimps, plunderers and scoundrels, who surround him, will be sent packing into Greece, as was the case with HOLDEN and KIRK and their precious crew.

REED has concluded to take time by the forelock, and kill and imprison a sufficient number of good citizens to insure the continuation of the Radical party in power. This plan used to work like a charm in the South, but with the "new departure" of North Carolina, it would appear that in the future the bayonet is not likely to prove the most efficacious mode of controlling elections in the future.

We presume that GRANT will feel in duty bound to send Governor REED a few detachments of the regular army—for having extended that courtesy to Governor HOLDEN, it would not be fair to neglect the urgent needs of the Floridian despot. We appeal to the "oldest" to know whether it would be right or not?

OHIO CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Ohio Democracy in their Congressional nominations, evince most excellent judgment, selecting in every instance, men who are eminent for their talent and integrity, and who will not only carry the strength of their own party, but draw largely from their opponents.

We are pleased to see that Hon. ROBERT E. CHAMBERS, of Belmont county, has been nominated in the Sixteenth District against JOHN A. BINGHAM, who, in the language of one of his Radical competitors for the nomination, "having been twelve years in Congress, and hung Mrs. SURRATT, ought to retire." We regard the chances of Mr. CHAMBERS' election as very good. In 1868 Mr. BINGHAM was elected over Hon. JOHN M. ESTEP, by a majority of 416, expending a vast corruption fund to accomplish that result. This majority we think can be easily overcome, in consequence of Mr. BINGHAM's unpopularity and the general dissatisfaction that exists in the District in consequence of his nomination. Mr. CHAMBERS is a man of the finest talent and unimpeachable integrity, and is just such a man as the people of the District want to represent them in Congress.

The nomination in the Eleventh District is one eminently worthy to be made, in the person of Hon. RALPH LEETE, who has long been identified with the public affairs of the State, serving with distinction in the popular branch of the Legislature. Whether his party was in the majority or minority in the Legislature, Mr. LEETE always gave decided tone and character to the legislation. As a speaker and public debater, Mr. LEETE has but few equals and no superiors in the State and is regarded as one of the ablest men on the stump that the West affords. He is a young man of great native abilities and rare scholastic attainments, and has the friendship and esteem of political friends and opponents alike. JNO. T. WILSON, the Radical candidate was elected two years ago by more than two thousand majority. Last year this majority was cut down to one thousand, and with Mr. LEETE as the standard bearer, there are the strongest reasons to believe that he will carry the district.

OUR TRAVELING GOVERNMENT.

Other governments may boast of their strength and power and magnificence, but none of them will compare in traveling ability with ours. In that, at least, we stand without a rival. Some of our envious European neighbors, tried to make it appear for a while that the Empress Regent of France was trying to out travel GRANT, but when the matter was thoroughly sifted, it was found that she kept resolutely at her post in Paris, attending to the affairs of govt ment while her husband and son were with the army.

To-day ULYSSES is to be at West Point, and will no doubt enquire sharply into the case of the unfortunate colored cadet, and receive such little presents as the aspiring generals in embryo, or seedy office-seekers may offer him. About the first of September he will go to Washington and there remain for the mortal period of two or three days, and undergo the harrowing labors of a Cabinet meeting! To a man, who like GRANT, has been energetically and unremitedly smoking, bathing and buying pools on horse races, as well as riding in silver palace cars and undergoing all the cares of watering places, it must be discouraging to have to go to Washington and hold a Cabinet meeting, and be detained there for nearly half a week.

This deplorable state of case is not without its moral. It shows the necessity of a prompt and thorough reorganization of our plan of government, whereby the Presidential shoulders shall be relieved of a portion of their ATLASIAN burdens. Let Cabinet meetings be dispensed with. Is it not enough for one man to do to scrub the government in the briny deep for three months in the year, without being compelled to rush off to Washington, leaving the job unfinished? It is trying to the Presidential soul to undertake to ride two horses at once.

Moreover, it will soon be September, as it was a year ago. CORBIN still frequents Wall street where there is a nice little gold pool in which the minnow and tritons disport themselves. The government would no doubt like to take another flounder therein, but how is he to do it, if he is to be called away to hold Cabinet meetings?

AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN — THE WEALTHIEST LANDLORD IN IRELAND.

A European journal says that, Lord HERTFORD is a nobleman of the type which produced the French revolution. He has estates worth £150,000 net, in England and Ireland. In both countries he is an absentee. His seats in England are not even kept in repair, and in Ireland he has no house. Many years ago this noble minded aristocrat took it into his head that it was due to his dignity to be a Knight of the Garter. He applied to Sir ROBERT PEEL, then Prime Minister, Sir ROBERT is said to have stated that he could not recommend for honor a nobleman who showed no interest in the country, and hinted that if Lord HERTFORD took his suggestions, a garter might at some future date be forthcoming.

So the Marquis determined to go through an awful ordeal. He left his darling boulevards and beloved bagatelle (his villa in the Bois de Boulogne), and betook himself to the wilds of Erin. He did the popular; a Marquis with a hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year generally finds it easy to do so when he pleases, and he did so please. The hopes of his tenantry ran high.

Before long a star glittered on the Marquis's breast, and a broad blue ribbon relieved the monotonous whiteness of his waistcoat. But his benign presence has never again shed its halo over Ireland, and although he draws thence the largest income of any man, and would spend £20,000 to-morrow on a picture or a cabinet, he refused to advance £15,000, at five per cent., to help the poor people on his property to get a line of railroad made which they most urgently needed.

It is asserted that during his stay in Ireland he accompanied a neighboring baronet for a ride, and this gentleman took him to an elevated point which commanded a rich and extensive view "There, my lord," said he, "you see this grand prospect; as far as your eye can reach it is all your own." "Well," was the reply, "I see it for the first time, and I hope to God I shall never see it again." His compainon was speechless with disgust. His hope has been fulfilled; he has never seen it since. So much for Ireland's wealthiest landlord. It is satisfactory to know that at his death the Irish property (£60,000 a year) must at any rate pass into good hands.

GEN. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, will lecture the coming season, on "Gentlemen in Politics." If the General sticks to his text, it is pretty clear that for once, at least, the Radical leaders will not be lugged into a political lecture. They are not a part of the subj ect embraced in its caption.

OBITUARY.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm.

More than ordinary interest has been excited in the United States by the announcement that at the battle of Gravelotte, on the 18th inst., Prince FELIX SALM-SALM, Major in the Fourth Regiment of the Royal Prussian Guard was killed at the head of his battalion while leading a charge of cavalry.

FELIX CONSTANTINE JOHN NEPOMUC SALM-SALM, born in 1828, was the second son of Prince WILLIAM FLORENTIN SALM-SALM, and the brother of Prince ALFRED, the actual head of the once sovereign family of that name. He early entered the Prussian service; passed thence into the Austrian; and having exhausted the patience if not the purse, of the Prince, his elder brother, who thrice paid his debts for him at Berlin, and Vienna, he came to America on a sort of desperate miliary adventure at the outset of our civil war. Here he made himself better known than esteemed in the too famous camps of BLENKER and about the hotels of Washington, till fortunately for himself, he fell in with, found favor in the sight of, and married a handsome, dashing, and spirited girl of Creole origin, Miss LECLERC. The new princess made up her mind to be a princess indeed. Through her indefatigable exertions of all kinds, her husband was made a brigadier in the United States army. He served in Alabama and Georgia with no particular distinction, but not without credit. After the war was over, he hesitated for some time between accepting a position in our regular army and going back to Europe, and finally decided on trying his fortunes in Mexico. He was not at first well received by MAXIMILIAN, then nearing the close of his hopeless imperial experiment. But the calamities of 1867 threw him into close relations with the unfortunate Emperor, who finally made him his first aide-de-camp. He went with MAXIMILIAN to Queretaro; behaved most gallantly and faithfully in that dark hour of treachery and despair; was captured with his master, and would doubtless have been shot with him had not his wife displayed, in the service both of her luckless husband and of his more luckless emperor, a fertility of resources, a daring, a perseverance and a skill worthy of any heroine of romance. The Princess finally succeeded in [saving her husband's life. He suffered an imprisonment of nearly a year at Vera Cruz, from which also by her influence and energy he was released in 1868. She then went with him to Europe, where she fought and won a still more arduous battle for him by securing not only his readmission to the social privileges of his order, but his appointment to the high rank which he held at the time of his death in the Prussian army. His brother was induced by her to make this possible by paying once more the Prince's debts in Prussia. His debt in Austria it would have been too much to expect should be unnecessarily settled; and Prince FELIX took upon his return an attitude towards the House of Hapsburg which made such a settlement unncessary by making it practically impossible for him to reside if he had wished to in Vienna. He published last year a curious sketch of the career of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico, in two volumes, which is full of interesting personal incident, and may be considered "under proper reserves," as a valuable contribution to the history of one of the most dramatic and least understood episodes in the annals of our times. Prince FELIX claimed to have been named by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN the executor of his character and his correspondence. This claim he pressed, but pressed in vain, on the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, who declined to surrender to him the letters of his murdered brother. The Princess survives her husband, and resides with the family of his brother at Anhalt in the Prussian states.

A RALEIGH correspondent says the treatment of HOLDEN's victims in North Carolina, has been both malignant and barbarous. Especially has this been the case toward JOSEPH TURNER, JR., the editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*. On Sunday last all the prisoners were brought from Yanceyville to the Company Shops on the North Carolina Railroad, and on Monday were taken to Graham, the county seat of Alamance, two miles from the Shops that they might have the benefit of the Court House to shelter them, as the weather was quite rainy. Here TURNER, instead of being allowed to go into the Court House under guard, with the others, was thrust into the jail, and put into a cell with a negro, now under sentence of death for rape on a little white girl. Here he was kept from Tuesday morning until this (Thursday) morning without water to drink or wash with, because he refused to use the nasty vessels of the jail that were used by the negro prisoners. This is understood to have been done in pursuance of the orders of Governor HOLDEN, who has a deadly hatred for TURNER, on account of the vigorous attacks of the *Sentinel* upon him and his administration.

THE negroes of Washington do not appreciate the carpet-bag system when it is brought closely home to them. A short time ago the trustees of colored schools dismissed the school superintendent, who is a native of that city, and employed in his stead a man named CATTO, from Philadelphia. This has greatly excited the colored people who held a mass meeting on Tuesday at which they denounced the importation of teachers, when they have, as they think, good enough material to educate their youth. They demand a change in the whole system of the management of the colored schools, alleging that they are misrepresented by the present board. The board consists of three members, all of whom are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

THE Louisville *Sun* in discussing the subject of killing fish before using them as food, which was raised in THE POST some time since, takes the position that they "should be manslaughtered or killed in order to make them fit to eat." Does brother WEBER wish to convey the idea that he is inclined to cannibalism, or does his remark apply solely to *sun*-fish? We await an explanation with becoming impatience.

IT cost the Federal Government $325,000 to "reconstruct" Mississippi, and $175,000 for the same service in Arkansas. This only covers the pay of the civil officials employed, and does not, of course, embrace the cost of the army, which amounted to millions, nor the prodigious sums stolen from the people and the State Treasuries, of which it would be impossible to get any accurate account.

THE Democratic Congressional Committee is issuing its campaign documents rapidly. Thus far fifteen have been printed, and quantities of each are mailed from Washington daily. The principal subjects treated of are the tariff, railroad land grants, expenditures of the Government, condition of the debt, the naturalization laws, and Congressional investigations.

SOME thirty members of the Bar of Luzerne county addressed Hon GEORGE W. WOODWARD, asking him if he would accept the nomination for President Judge of that Judicial District. The Judge in reply says it takes but two words to express his answer. "I will."

IN Champaign county, Ohio, for Coroner are Dr. FISHER, Republican, and Dr. CHANCE, Democrat, who are partners in the practice of medicine. The two candidates for Commissioner in the same county are also partners in the produce business.

THE first fall election is that in Vermont, which takes place, September 6th. The Democracy of this county will meet in Convention at the Court House on that day to nominate a ticket.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES, formerly of this State, now living in Delaware, is talked of as United States Senator, provided the Democracy carry Delaware.

IN THE OLD CHURCHYARD AT FREDRICKSBURG.

In the old churchyard at Fredericksburg
A gravestone stands to-day,
Marking the place where a grave has been
Though many and many a year has it seen
Since its tenant mouldered away.
And that quaintly carved old stone
Tells its simple tale to all;
"Here lies the bearer of the pall
At the funeral of Shakspeare."

There in the churchyard at Fredericksburg
I wandered all alone,
Thinking sadly on empty fame,
How the great dead are but a name!
To few are they really known.
Then upon this battered stone
My listless eye did fall,
Where lay the bearer of the pall
At the funeral of Shakspeare.

Then in the churchyard at Fredericksburg
It seemed as though the air
Were peopled with phantoms that swept by,
Flitting along before my eye,
So sad, so sweet, so fair;
Hovering about his stone,
By some strange spirit's call,
Where lay the bearer of the pall
At the funeral of Shakspeare.

For in the churchyard at Fredericksburg
Juliet seemed to love,
Hamlet mused, and old Lear fell,
Beatrice laughed, and Ariel
Gleamed through the skies above,
As here, beneath this stone,
Lay in his narrow hall
He who before had borne the pall
At the funeral of Shakspeare.

And I left the old churchyard at Fredericksburg
Still did the tall grass wave,
With a strange and beautiful grace,
Over the sad and lonely place,
Where hidden lay the grave;
And still did the quaint old stone
Tell its wonderful tale to all;
"Here lies the bearer of the pall
At the funeral of Shakspeare."

WHEN YOU'RE DOWN.

What legions of "friends" always bless us,
When golden success lights our way!
How they smile as they softly address us,
So cordial, good-natured and gay,
But oh! when the sun of prosperity
Has set—then how quickly they frown,
And cry out in tones of severity,
Kick the man! don't you see he is down!

What though when you know not a sorrow,
Your heart was as open as day,
And your "friends," when they wanted to borrow,
You'd oblige—and ne'er ask them to "pay."
What though not a soul you e'er slighted,
As you meandered about through the town,
Your "friends" become very near-sighted,
And don't seem to see you when down.

When you're "up," you are loudly exalted,
And traders all sing out your praise;
When you're down you have greatly defaulted,
And they really "don't fancy your ways."
Your style was "tip top" when you'd money,
So sings every sucker and clown,
But now 'tis exceedingly funny
Things are altered because you are down,

Oh, give me the heart that forever
Is free from the world's selfish rust,
And the soul whose high noble endeavor
Is to raise fallen man from the dust;
And when in adversity's ocean
A victim is likely to drown,
All hail to the friend whose devotion
Will lift up a man when he's "down."

THE BIRTHDAY.

My vanished darling—five years old in Heaven!—
To bridge the rift has yearning love no way,
That I may feel about my neck your clinging,
Or hear one little sliver word to-day?

The summer sleeps and dreams on mount and meadow—
The vines are full of sweetest blossoming—
The sunlight through the reddening peach is thrilling—
The birdies that you loved so sing and sing.

The world is all so full of light and beauty—
Oh! "run away," sweet darling, out of Heaven,
And smile and speak, though with the sudden glory
My eyes be blinded and my wild heart riven.

Burst through the unseen walls that hide you from me,
And let me see the same bright, beaming face—
The same short sun-tint curls—the cheeks life rosen—
The same fair dimpled form of restless grace!

Shed round me perfume of your lovely Heaven;
And through you flit away the instant seem,
There will be breath of jasmine and of lily
Where your bright-glancing spirit steps have been!

Five years in Heaven—and older, larger, taller!
The little curls must sweep the shoulder now,
And what thought and deeper beauty lighten
The laughing eye and rounded baby-brow.

Yet, looking back across your fleeting summers,
Is mortal life and mortal pain forgot?
Kind angels ever near you—O my darling!
Are earth and mother-love remembered not?

One little silver word from out the silence—
One flash of shining hand to still my fear—
One breath of perfume, faint and sweet and holy,
To tell me, angel-child, that you are near!

There is a sound—but 'tis the robin calling;
There is a light—a sunbeam's golden play;
There is a smell—from summer roses stilling
The chalice of their red hearts to the day.

There is a breath—is it of jasmine, lily,
Or strange, sweet odor from beyond the sea?
And light as air a footstep comes and passes—
O darling, darling! you have been with me!

MIGNONETTE.

Fast Horses.

Thh following is given as the fastest recorded time on the American turf:

Fastest two two-mile heats in harness (adding them together), Flora Temple, Centreville Course, June 11, 1861, against John Morgan, 9.48.

Fastest two miles to wagon, Dexter, Fashion Course, October 27, 1865, 4.56¼. (Equalled by Butler.)

Fastest three miles under saddle, in harness or to wagon, Dutchman, under saddle, Beacon Course, August 1, 1839, (against time, being the four mile running time of Fashion), 7.32½.

Dexter's best three heats in a race, July 30, 1867, Riverside track, (against Brown George and running mate,) 7.02.

Flora Temple's best three heats in a race, June 6, 1860, Union Course, against Patchen, 7.06¾,

Patchen's fastest two mile heat in harness, July 10 1860, against Flora Temple, 4.51½.

Fastest mile trotter and running match, Ethan Allen, June 21, 1867, against Dexter, 2.15.

Fastest half mile in harness, Dexter, Fashion Course, June 21, 1867, 1.06.

Fastest mile under saddle, Dexter, at Buffalo, August, 1867, 2.18.

Fastest mile in harness, Dexter at Buffalo, August 14, 1867, against time, 2.17¾.

Fastest mile in harness, contending against other horses, Lady Thorn, at Narragansett, October 8, 1869, 2.18¼.

Fastest mile team time, Jessie Wales and Darkness, June, 1870, at Narragansett Course, 2.27¾.

Fastest mile to wagon, Dexter, Fashion Course, June 7, 1867, 2.24.

Lady Thorn also trotted to wagon in 2.24.

Fastest three heats in harness Lady Thorn, at Narragansett. October 8. 1867, 6.59; Goldsmith Maid, at Buffalo, August 11, 1869, 6.59.

Fastest two-mile heats in harness, Flora Temple Centreville Course, August 16, 1859, against Princess, 4.50½.

Fastest pacing time: Billy Borst, at Buffalo, 1868, under saddle 2.14¼.

Fastest pacing time to wagon, Pocahontas, Union Course, June 21, 1855, 2.17¼.

—A well-known United States detective was riding in a street car, when a well-dressed pickpocket entered. Judging from the dective's careless manner and genteel appearance that he was a pigeon worth plucking, he seated himself beside the little man, and in a very dextrous manner commenced fingering his vest-pocket. The detective took hold of the soft hand of the thief, and shaking it cordially, said, "My dear friend, how do you do? I'm very sorry, but you will have to go to the other side of the car, as I haven't got a cent about me!" The pickpocket made his exit without waiting to ring the bell.

WAR ITEMS.

QUEEN VICTORIA subscribed $2,500 to the English fund for the sick and wounded by the war.

A FRENCH statistician estimates that since the departure of the Garde Mobile from Paris there is but one able-bodied man to eighteen women.

THE heavy baggage trains of the French army are condemned by observers. The men too are overweighted with their knapsacks and extras when in heavy marching order.

ALL property-owners whose houses are in the military circle around Paris have received notice to move their goods and household stuff, as the buildings will be razed should military necesstties require it.

THE Prussian and German cavalry are splendidly mounted. The artillery horses are perhaps, not equal to the French teams, but the German privates are as well mounted as the French officers. The horses don't carry as much load either. The heavy cuirassier chargers are said by some observers to have a lighter load than the little African horses.

THE Paris Moniteur says: "The French Government is about to adopt a measure similar to that taken by Prussia, even before war was proclaimed. The dates of bills falling due are to be postponed six months from August 1. It is absolutely inadmissible to allow the stigma of bankruptcy to be attached to men marching for the defence of the national territory."

A RICH heiress of France was betrothed to an aristocratic young officer of high rank in the French army. At the first indication of war, the young officer, whose nuptials were to be celebrated at an early day, resigned his commission. On hearing this, his betrothed sent him the following laconic letter: "I had intended to marry a man. You are not even a woman. Count no longer on me."

THE DEMANDS of the war on the German population are thus stated by a correspondent:

One requires to be in Germany to have brought home to one the full practical working of a system that so sharply, without distinction of persons, gathers in all alike to compulsory service. The result is that at present in Prussia all men between twenty and thirty, not disabled or for special reasons otherwise employed, are in the field. It is painfully impressive to see the deserted aspect of German cities. Who does not remember the busy crowds in the narrow streets of Cologne? Now they are dead and noiseless, with none but boys and old men to share their space with women. What I saw in Cologne I also saw in other towns. Everywhere the thews and sinews of the male population are gone to the war, and everywhere I found they did so with admirable readiness. Of course such a wholesale summoning to arms strikes heavily, not merely individual existences, but also the country, through the incalculable disturbance it creates in industrial establishments. I have one instance to hand which is well calculated to exemplify this public loss. It is well known to every one what an enormous foundry is that of M. Krupp, at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia. Nearly eight thousand workmen are employed in it, and I am informed on unexceptional authority, that of these no fewer than one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight have had to join their colors to the indescribable loss of the foundry, as these men comprised the skilled and absolutely indispensible artisans; and yet there is no murmuring and no repining among the Prussian populations at what is being imposed on them.

A FRENCH statistical writer shows by the following array of figures that the impression that the loss of life in battle is increased by improvements in weapons is erroneous.

At Austerlitz 90,000 French were opposed to 80,000 Austrians and Russians, altogether 170,000 troops were engaged. Loss of dead and wounded on both sides 23,000 men.

At Jena 100,000 French were opposed to 100,000 Prussians, altogether 200,000 men. Total loss of dead and wounded 34,000 men.

At Wagram 150,000 French were opposed to 130,000 Austrians, altogether 280,000 men. Total loss in killed and wounded 24,000 men.

At Borodino 125,000 French were opposed to 125,000 Russians, altogether 250,000 men. Total loss in killed and wounded 80,000 men.

At Leipzig 150,000 French were opposed to 280,000 of the Allies, altogether 430,000; total number of killed and wounded, 50,000 men.

At Waterloo 67,000 English were opposed to 68,000 French altogether 138,000 men; killed and wounded, 14,000 men.

At Solferino 185,000 French and Sardinians opposed 136,000 Austrians, altogether 271,000 men; killed and wounded 27,000 men.

At Sadowa 220,000 Prussians opposed 200,000 Austrians and Saxons, altogether 420,000 men; killed and wounded, 28,000 men, of whom 9,000 were Prussians.

This proves that Sadowa, where the needle gun achieved such a world wide reputation, so that all governments hastened to introduce it into their armies, comparatively to the number of men engaged, was less murderous than any of the above named battles.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—On the 8th, says the World, it was "privately said at Paris" that the Emperor was ill at Chalons, and that Drs. Nelaton and Ricord had gone to attend him. It was also publicly "said" at London that his attack was "a return of his old disease, provoked by equestrainism." On the same day, in spite of his desperate illness, his headquarters "had been moved," according to London, to Chalons. Upon the same day the special correspondent of the Tribune wrote from Paris that he thought it more than possible that the Emperor would never re-enter Paris, and that the army was sick of his amateur generalship. But notwithstanding this, it is also mentioned that the Emperor had been solicited by the home generals to "re-enter Paris," and that he had replied. The Liberte remarked that the Emperor was in the neighborhood of Metz. A man so desperately ill that two doctors are summoned to consult over him, and who has provoked his illness by "equestrianism," who, nevertheless is seen at two places sixty odd miles apart in one day, is a man of whom anything may be believed.

At 8:30 on the morning of h 9th the invalid had "just gone to the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine." Letters from Metz within the knowledge of the London correspondent of the Tribune on the 9th "speak of the calamitous and fabulous incapacity of the Emperor," whether "provoked by equestrianism" or not we are not informed, and mention that "it is rumored in Paris," probably by the same snappers up of rumors who was of opinion on the 8th that Napoleon would never re-enter Paris, that "the Emperor is expected at St. Cloud incognito."

On the 10th the Emperor seems to have convalesced a little, for an official dispatch represents him as visitiug the cantonments of the soldiers. The Tribune despatch admits that he went to Bazaine's headquarters, as also that he was "well received," which is a handsome admission! A correspondent met him and says he looked "profoundly calm," which, considering the fact that he had been for two days taking violent exercise, besides lying at the point of death, with two doctors consulting over him, is rather remarkable.

On the 11th the Emperor remained quiet.

On the 12th the Emperor visited encampments.

On the 13th the Emperor sank into oblivion.

On the 14th the despatches said he left Metz for Verdum. He himself said he was at Longueville, and issued a proclamation there; but, of course, no importance is to be atttched to the bare statement of so perfidious a person against the testimony of disinterested witnesses. On the next day he was at Longueville, as well as at Gravelotte, with 60,000 men. On the 16th he was at Rheims.

For the next two days he was quite quiet. But the 19th was an eventful day in his history. He was at Rheims. He was also not at Rheims, and had not been there. He was also "still at Rheims." He was at Chalons, where he was hissed and hooted by the soldiery. He was also at Chalons, where the soldiers clamored to be led forward. He was also on his way to England by way of Belgium. He was also very ill with "febrile monomania," probably "provoked by equestrainism," and cried out that he had been betrayed. He was also at Chalons, looking "bloated and puffy," and no wonder, poor man. Finally, on the 20th, he had died at Rheims under a surgical operation.

The Great Fire in Canada.

A correspondent writing from Ottawa, Canada, gives a vivid description of the great fire on the 18th, near that city. Great excitement prevailed in Ottawa from the close proximity of the flames, which were so close to the town that all the streets were filled with dust and ashes, and the conflagration was plainly visible. The corresponent says:

In the township of Gloucester, Nepean and Fitzroy the fires waved on before the fierce gale, devouring barns, stables and houses, and eagerly seizing on small copses or wood, which were instantly snapped up. In Gloucester a wall of fire ten miles long roared on, while in the township of Fitzroy a line of seven miles was in a blaze.

The country people, terror stricken, flew about from house to house, almost powerless from fear and exhausted from exertion. No sooner did they arrive at one place, and before they could tell their tale of suffering, they would be compelled to fly again, accompanied by the occupants of the house. "The roar of the lion," said one who heard it, "was terrible." At an early hour people began to flock in, and at present there are a large number of the suffering families in the city.

About twelve o'clock last night, two gentlemen from Bell's Corners, arrived in town, and gave the intelligence that the only buildings in the place standing, were two churches. About one hundred dwellings had been burned. The destruction of property was in this place unfortunately attended with loss of life, William Hardy, of Goulburn, and Robert Grant, of the same place, were both burned to death. A man in the township of March also met his death. It is rumored that a woman and child were burned at Templeton.

A gentleman who came in from Bell's Corners about an hour ago says that on the Richmond road there are from two to three thousand people homeless, and without any sustenance but what they can pick up. It is reported, as I mail this that the Mayor's house is on fire. Gilmour's piling ground is now a heap of smouldering ashes, loss, 5,000,000 feet of lumber. Total loss by the fire up to this 12 P. M., $2,000,000

Sad Drowning Case—A Aged Man and his Two Daughters Drowned in the Erie Canal.

The Troy Times gives this account of a sad affair that occurred near Cohoes on the 22d:

William Barnard, a farmer who lived in Saratoga county, about three miles north of the village of Crescent, together with his two daughters, young women about twenty-two and twenty-four years of age, started with a horse and carriage to make a visit to his friend in Cohoes. They remained with their friends until almost 10 o'clock in the evening. At that hour they started for their homes expecting to reach there before midnight.

When they had gone about half a mile north of the boundary line of the city, and about half that distance above the Cohoes Company's dam, the horses was frightened by a cow which placed itself in the centre of the road and refused to stir. The road at this place runs parallel with the Erie canal and is close by the tow-path. When the cow was first seen Mr. Barnard, probably apprehending that the horse would make some demonstrations, grasped the reins tightly so as to be ready for an emergency. His precautions availed nothing, for when the animal first caught a glimpse of the cow he reared up on his hind feet with almost force enough to break the shafts, and continued his demonstrations, backing up slowly but with fatal sureness in the direction of the canal. Mr. Barnard still continued his efforts to subdue the animal, but they were useless.

A moment later and the three persons were struggling in the canal. Their struggles were of brief duration, for in another moment they were all drowned. A man employed as a deck hand on the canal boat T. C. House, which was coming down the canal, witnessed the effort of Mr. Barnard to control the horse, and when he saw the ending of the struggle he went to the spot as rapidly as possible. He was too late to be of any assistance to the unfortunate persons who were in the water. He plunged into the canal, however, and brought the horse and carriage ashore. Then he raised an alarm and a crowd was soon at the scene. Efforts were made to recover the bodies, and about midnight the grappling hooks brought to the surface the body of Mr. Barnard. During the night the body of the oldest daughter was also found and this morning about ten o'clock the third and last body was secured.

Mr. Barnard was apparently between forty-five and fifty years of age. He was an upright man and a reputable citizen.

Cattle Disease in Canada.

The Toronto Ledger says:

We regret to say that the disease which lately appeared among the cattle in the neighborhood is spreading alarmingly. Several valuable cows have died from it on farms along the Dautforth road, while the castle on almost every farm along Yonge street have been visited with it within the past few days.

The disease first attacks the hoofs of the animal, and spreads rapidly over the body. The farmer knows no cure for it, and the Agricultural Association of Ontario has taken no steps whatever to check the spread.

(From the Chicago Republican Aug. 26th.)

A WRETCHED MULATTO.

Haunted by a Vission of Blood, He Confesses His Guilt—He is Borne to the Scene of His Infamy.

The gray down of April 16, 1868, disclosed to the horrified early-riser in Claysville, Wood county, West Virginia, the mutilated body of a Colonel Gallop, shot for his money, and imperfectly hidden in a railway culvert. Who perpetrated the horrible deed nobody knew, and but very few, contrary to usage, were suspected. But in every spot throughout the neighboring country messengers of the law instituted the search with unflagging zeal, and were rewarded with not a blood scent for their trouble. During the excitement following the foul affair, Claysville, however, lost one of its tonsorial artists, who had hitherto enjoyed a rather fair reputation, and supported, very successfully, quite an interesting family. This departure, of course, revived the excitement in its intensest phase, as the barber in question was immediately suspected—if with good reason will be proven by the sequel. Weeks and months passed until a twelvemouth had come and gone, but no tidings were ever received of the artist's whereabouts, or clue obtained as to the *particeps criminis*, if such they were. That there were is very probable. That the barber never corresponded with his wife in her own name is a fixed fact, as no letters were ever found; that he corresponded with her by proxy is very likely.

Another twelvemonth passed, and when tha anniversary of the damnable transaction rolled with it, the community agitated the question once more. Energy was redoubled, and steps taken with renewed zeal. They all proved abortive. And a month after everybody arrived at the conclusion that the murderer of the lamented Colotel would never be discovered. And the deed took its place in the obscurity of past affairs, to be dimly remembered, save only by the bereaved family who will bring the recollection to the grave.

On the night of the 13th of August last, a mulatto, haggard, and, as it may be said, pale, entered the Union Street Station in the West Division of this city, and approaching station keeper Fitzpatrick, begged of him, in God's name, to give him shelter for the night. His eyes were bloodshot, and his hair hung in tangled disorder, and a large quantity of sawdust about his temples, in which the veins, unnaturally swolen, looked more like the property of a man afflicted with delerium tremens than anybody else. His raiment was considerably tattered and much soiled; one sleeve presenting an appearance that might follow a bath in the contents of a scavenger wagon. His mein was very dejected, and admirably accorded with his conduct. Looking upon the barred cell, the man acted, indeed, as though he were another Macbeth gazing upon that dagger which he saw before him. Observing which, the experience of station keeper Fitzpatrick led him instantly to surmise that all was not lovely in the man's history. And he was right.

The station keeper immediately communicated his suspicions to Capt. Miller, who ordered the strange wanderer to his presence instanter, and commenced feeling. To the questions proposed in the presence of the sergeants and station keeper, the mulatto responded in a terse but abstracted way. He said his name was John Pointdexter, that he was a barber, and that, moreover, he was almost starved to death, having squandered his money for whiskey since his advent into Chicago. After a few moments of apparently great anguish, as might charaterize a man suffering under an immense incubus, the mulatto assuming a half bent posture, said that he must confide to the officers assembled, a secret that he had carried with him too long to keep longer. He with nessed a horrible deed, he confessed on the night of the 13th of April, 1868, in Claysville, Wood county, West Virginia. He saw a Col. Gallop shot dead while on his way home, and he himself helped to place the body in the culvert. He then stretched forth his hand and received $500 as his portion of the blood money given, however, on the condition that he would leave the country never to return. He left his wife, Josie, who was once a slave, and went to Kansas. Here he stayed, living in oblirious hilarty until his money had vanished, and then he came to Chicago where he worked at his trade a week, barely doing his work under the influence of the whisky he sought to dispel the recollection of the damnable deed which was dragging him hour by hour into the presence of his victim. He then, in his extremity, threw himself upon the accommodation of the station.

Vastly believed at the end of his recital, the mulatto was then conducted into his cell whence his voice, feeble from the pangs of a terrible remorse, has not been heard a distance of a dozen feet. His demeanor since incarceration has between a perfect resignation, though at times a powerful tremor seized him that menaced to wrench his very being into atoms.

Yesterday morning the prisoner sent for Capt. Miller, and received permission to write a letter to his wife. He then demanded if the Captain would read the letter before its transmission, to which the Captain responded in the affirmative. The prisoner then indited the following:

"DEAR JOSIE: The detective officers have me here in the station house. They will send me away in a day or two. Send me some clean clothes and something to eat. If I never see you again, I will love you to the last. Give my love and goodbye to all, and God bless you. *Thank God I am innocent.* JOSEPH POINTDEXTER."

He wrote another letter in the afternoon in which he wishes he could kiss Josie, begs pardon for maltreating his uncle, and refers, pathetically, to Frank and Emma, ask for money for God's sake, as he cannot even get a drink of water without paying for it, and reiterates the declaration of his innocence.

In compliance with a dispatch from J. A. Hutchinson, Prosecuting Attorney of Wood county, Captain Miller left for that place this morning, with his prisoner.

—Professor O. W. Holmes, in a letter to the doctors of Berkshire, observes that, "if the pendulum of belief does not swing through a pretty wide arc, the hands of progress will hardly be kept going.

—The first grave stone ever seen in the Sandwich Islands was erected recently over the grave of the daughter of Dr. C. H. Wetmore, formerly of Pittsfield, Mass. It caused a sensation among the natives.

—Small objects of forged or cast iron, can be bronzed by dipping them in melted sulphur, to which a little soot is added. The coating of sulphuret of iron thus formed, will, it is said, take a good polish.

—The schooner Tampico, from Para, moored at the foot of Seventh street, East river, had on board four fine boa constricters, the property of the mate, who is a snake fancier. He had been offered $400 apiece for the reptiles. On Friday night the mate retired to rest, his four boa constrictors being secure under hatches. During the night six river thieves, in two boats, ran along side the schooner and boarded her. Making their way to the cabin they chloroformed the sleeping mate, and breaking open the hatches, carried off the boa constrictors.—[N. Y. Sun.

War Notes and Gossip.

Fifteen thousand Prussians have already taken out permission to remain in Paris, according to the recent orders upon that subject.

A writer in the *Constitutionel* says the Emperor has set the example of stripping for the fray by sending back from the front a large amount of the baggage with which he took the field, and that the army has likewise been greatly lightened. The Prussians move with no further hindrance than a bag of extra cartridges, and live on the country as they march, taking provisions, cattle, horses, forage, money, and any other necessary or attractive thing. Already they have taken much of France.

When the soldiers heard Marshal Leboeuf had ceased to be major-genaral of the army, and was replaced by General Trochu, "*Vive Trochu*," they exclaimed. "Now that we have him, let us alone: we shall soon pay back the Prussians, with interest, the threshing they gave us at Freisahwiller."

The *enciente*, or rampart, encircling Paris was begun in 1841, and measures twenty-five miles in length, with ninety-eight bastions. Outside the rampart are fourteen strong forts, the names of those on the left bank of the Seine being Ivry, Bicetre, Montronge, Manvers, Issy, and Mont-Valerien; and those on the right bank, La Briche, St. Denis, Aubervilliers, Romanville, Rosny, Nogent-sur-Marne, La Faisanderie, and Alfort.

A Metz letter says the appointment of Marshal Bazaine was very agreeable to the French Army. The soldiers began to smile forthwith. Marshal Leboeuf and Feneral Frossard were at once put aside. General Changarnier's arrival was also hailed with pleasure. The old soldier came without luggage; borrowed a tunic from this one, a *kepi* from that, procured him a horse somewheres, and straightway visited the camps, where the troops saluted him.

It was desired to send the Prince Imperial home to his mother from Metz, but at the bare suggestion his tranquility broke down and he began to cry. On which he was allowed to remain at the play.

What object is gained, in treating of contemporaneous effects, by obstinately ignoring historic parallels? The Crown Prince is more than a hundred miles from Paris; Marshal MacMahon is between him and the capital; any movement of Prince Frederick Charles or Von Steinmetz to support him would let Marshal Bazaine loose to operate on their flank or rear; Paris itself is the best fortified city in the world, and has an army of 150,000 men guarding its defences; and yet its surrender or capture is talked of by sympathizers with the invader as a matter of course. Do these wild speculators in improbabilities call to mind how near General McClellan once was to Richmond, when he operated ineffectually on the line of the Peninsula? Do they forget how long General Grant beleaguered that same city, protected as it was by nothing but improvised earth-works and the comparatively small army of General Lee? Neither McClellan nor Grant ever had his communications destroyed, or was cut off from his base of supplies; but how would it be with the Prussians, kept until next winter under the walls of Paris? They could not live on the surrounding country. A besieging army, between two and three hundred thousand strong, will find this a very different sort of thing from the self-sustaining anabasis of General Sherman. He was on the move all the time, opening up fresh foraging grounds every day. But the Prussians, sitting down on the banks of the Seine, could not help themselves in this way, and it would require a million of men to hold all of France between Paris and the Rhine, so as to keep their lines of communication with Mayence intact. How would their commissariat trains fare in long lines of road intersected in a dozen places with garrisoned fortresses? This great contest is not all over but shouting, and the upshot will not be known in a week. Perhaps three or four months will tell a tale less flattering to the pride of an inflated Germany than the present results of the surprise campaign over which there is now such wild and uncalculating exultation.

Smucker, in his life of Louis Napoleon, says the first Napoleon lasted seventeen years, the restored Bourbons seventeen years, Louis Philippe seventeen years, and, by inference, Napolen III., made Emperor in 1853, will "peg out" this present year. The excellent Smucker has probably never looked into the the theory of chances; had he done so he would find that after three monarchical eras of just seventeen years, a fourth of the same length becomes an immense improbability. The dice will not throw double sixes, good historian, every time.

The Prussian right, or the Northern army, commanded by General Von Steinmetz, consists of the Seventh, Eighth and Tenth corps d'armee, with a part of the First; the centre, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, consists of the Third, Fourth, Twelfth and Thirteenth corps d'armee; and the left, or Southern army, under the Crown Prince, consists of the Guards, a full corps, the Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Prussian corps d'armee, the First and Second Bavarian, and a corps composed of troops from Baden and Wurtemburg, each corps being 35,000 strong.

The army despatches given the public in Berlin are printed on red paper and stamped with the government seal.

—The most popular woman's paper—a paper of pins.

—The Alta California tells a story of seven "Desert Indians" who ate a large horse in nineteen hours, leaving absolutely nothing but the bones, hoofs and hair.

—It's all very pretty talk," said a recently married old bachelor, who had just finished reading an essay on the "Culture of women," just as a heavy milliner's bill was presented to him—"It's all very pretty, this cultivation of women, but such a charge as this for bonnets, is rather a heavy top dressing—in my judgment.

—Detroit is building a city hall, which is to have in its tower a town clock, with faces to be illuminated at night. The gas will be lighted and turned off by machinery connected with the clock itself. This will be so arranged as to light the gas at dusk and turn it off at day-light throughout the varying seasons of the year.

—Professor Pelliza of Florence, has published a new means of preventing and curing "sleep walking" or somnambulism, which he has used in eighteen cases with complete success. Every night on going to bed, the somnambulist applies round his leg a few turns of thin copper wire, sufficiently long to communicate with the ground, and in the morning this conductor is removed. In one of the cases reported the conductor acted perfectly as a preventive, and in others it has cured radically the somnambulism. The property possessed by the metal to dissipate promptly the magnetic somnambulism, and the rational hypothesis that this means can also cure spontaneous somnambulism, had induced the author to experiment by this method, which has yielded him very remarkable results.

VARIETIES.

—A girl that lost her last beau may as well hang up her fiddle.

—A "green grocer" is described as "one who trusts."

—A social glass to which ladies are addicted—the mirror.

—"Who will care for mother now?" has been translated into both French and Prussian.

—Southern California wants to secede from California and set up a State for herself.

—"My friend, don't you know that it is very dangerous to take a nap while the cars are in motion?"

—Jay Cooke & Co. are about to establish an American Banking House in London.

—Gentlemen whose clothes are not worn out will be happy to know that fashions will not change much this fall.

—Diamonds in the rosettes of her slippers are the attractions of a Saratoga belle's "twinkling feet."

—It is stated that a distinguished American sculptor is "on his last bust, preparatory to leaving Rome."

—Daily bulletins are issued concerning the health of the race horse Lady Thorne. She is as anxiously nursed as a queen.

—A graveyard inscription in Kennebunk, Maine, reads: "Poor Jo! his head is level now if it never was before."

"Why no!" exclaims the astonished individual, suddenly walking up, "why so?"

"Because this train runs over sleepers."

—Colored ministers, lecturers and writers are almost universally adopting the custom of writing the middle name funill.

—A child in Lima, Ohio, died recently from the effects of Paris Green taken from a railroad conductor's check, which she held in her mouth.

—New York fruit dealers complain that this season will be a very poor one for them, such quantities being spoiled by the hot weather.

—William Cornell Jewett has addressed a letter to President Grant from Frankfort-on-the-Main, asking him to interfere to stop the flow of blood in Europe.

—A census taker in the west found a girl whose christened name is "M"—the letter alone—and another with the euphonistic title of Luna Aurora Borealis.

—An old toper at Saratoga always eats the saltest fish he can get for breakfast, because, as he says, it gives him a thirst all day that he wouldn't take ten dollars for.

—The regulation widow's veil is now declared to be a yard and a half in length, and of English crape. Its only relief is a deep hem, of over an inch in depth, upon the edge.

—By a curious coincidence five names on one page in the Norwich City Directory for 1870 read: "Slack Thomas, Slow George, Sly John, Small Nathan and Smart Mary."

—The Wyoming women have caused a little consternation by resolving to ignore politics and vote only for the man of "good moral character." The election is for Congressmen too.

—The N. Y. Post says: many damsels who act in winter as "schoolmarms" recuperate their wearied frames in summer by acting as waitresses at the mountain houses. How does it know.

—It is said that three hundred thousand bales of cotton, at the lowest calculation, will be made during the present season in Georgia, and that the wheat crop was the finest ever gathered in the State.

—Among the census returns for the Burkesville precinct, Cumberland county, Kentucky, is the name of Jack Cornet, a white man, a native of Virginia, represented to be one hundred and sixteen years old.

—The census returns already reported in Maine indicate that the population of the State has not increased more than fifteen or twenty thousand since 1860, and that the Congressional delegation will be reduced by one member.

—Two bluefish, united *a la* Siamese twins, were caught in the Great South Bay, Connecticut, last week. The tails and fins were grown together for several inches, the heads being nearly at right angles with each other. It is believed that no finny pair were ever found before with such a finny tie to unite them.

—A gentleman, having engaged a bricklayer to make some repairs in his cellar, ordered the ale to be removed before the bricklayer commenced his work. "Oh, I'm not afraid of a barrel of ale," said the bricklayer. "I presume not," said the gentleman; "but I think a barrel of ale would run at your approach.

—A few days since a woman walking in East Norwegian street, in Pottsville, Pa., was attracted by the beautiful Scotch granite monument which stands in a marble yard. She asked, "What is it really?" The proprietor told her that it was a granite monument. "Shure," said she, I thought it was sausage mate in a glass case!"

—A few months ago a beardless young man in his travels visited Meriden, Conn., among other places, selling hoop skirts, corsets, &c. To aid in gaining access to that portion of the population who use such articles, he dressed in woman's apparel and aided in fitting the articles on his customers. Another man trying the same game, though with a different article, has been discovered.

—They are getting up a game of base ball in Chicago, between picked nines of the Board of Aldermen—one nine to be Democrats and the other Republicans. Alderman Hohn, Democrat, challenges Alderman Woolard. Both are heavy weights. The challenge also includes three fat races. The first, by heavy weights, fifty yards; second, medium weights, seventy-five yards, and third, by light weights, one hundred yards. Much sport is anticipated.

—The New York Star, says: "We have over two thousand professional abortionists in this city, some of whom revel in luxurious residences in Fifth avenue bought by the proceeds of crime, and made possible by the sins of American women. Every week some woman offers herself up a sacrifice on the alter of fashion. What can we think of a married woman—the wife of a well-known lawyer—risking her life and finally losing it in the house of an abortionist?"

—Late Vienna papers relate the close of a somewhat noteworthy life—of the doctor of the rag-pickers of that city. This man, who was for the last years of his life the acknowledged doctor to the rag-gatherers' guild, was in earlier life a physician of the best society, a physician of the newest fashion, an ornament of the aristocratic saloons. He was unfortunately addicted to drink, and, after leaving his great practice in the higher circles, and then in the middle class, he at last found himself the physicians to the rag-pickers. He was followed to the grave by the whole guild, and some two or three of his earlier friends.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee of Correspondence, held August 6th, 1870, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county and all others opposed to National, State, County and Municipal corruption and extravagance and Coolie labor, as well as the general corruptions of the Radical party, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding delegate elections (unless where specially ordered otherwise by the Chairman, provided, however, that in McClure township the election will be held at the usual place of holding the general election, and in McKeesport at the School House,) on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d,

In the townships, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, in the other districts from 5 to 7 o'clock, and elect two delegates from each election district, to meet in County Convention on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th,

at 10 o'clock, at the Court House, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, or taking such action as may be deemed advisable.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION.

On Tuesday next the Democratic Convention of Allegheny county, will assemble in this city to put in nomination a ticket to be supported at the coming election. On Saturday, September 3d, the delegates are to be chosen in the various districts. We most sincerely hope that the Democratic voters throughout the county will fully recognize the importance of the occasion, and see that the very best men in the respective districts are chosen at the primary meetings to represent them in Convention.

It has been a long time since a convention of so much, and so vital importance has been held in Allegheny county, and it is more than ever desirable that it shall be composed of the best and most unexceptionable material, so that the ticket to be chosen shall be one that will command the undivided support of all who wish to see a stop put to the wholesale jobbery of the ring in Allegheny county. There are no rings or juntas in the Democratiic party here to put up a slate and impose a bad ticket upon the people. It is their object to put none but a good ticket in the field, and it is to be hoped that every delegate will come to the Convention imbued with that idea only. A number of good names will doubtless be presented for the same office, from which the selection will be made; and we feel assured that it will be made by the free and untrammeled voice of the majority. The Convention will have no personal preferences to gratify and no corrupt rings to sustain. While the cohesive power of plunder holds our opponents together, the Democracy is actuated solely by principle and the best interests of the public.

Let the delegation be full, and the action of the Convention worthy the great interests at stake. The following named gentlemen have already been announced for the various offices. From among these the delegatss may freely select whom they consider the most available and the best qualified for the positions for which they are named, and there need be no doubt that an unexceptionable ticket will be selected:

CONGRESS.

XXII. District—James H. Hopkins,
XXIII. District—Col. Wm. Sirwell.

SENATE.

Major T. Brent Swearingen,
A. W. Foster,
W. H. Mechling,
Frank Hutchinson.

ASSEMBLY.

Nicolas Carr,
John Moorhead,
Col. Robt. Anderson,
Dr. Geo. S. Hays,
Frank Sellers,
Jno. B. Guthrie,
James Calhoun,
James K. Kerr,
Harry Shirls,
Isadore Coblens,
T. K. P. Duff,
David Oliver,
M. Mentzer,
August Hartje,
Capt. J. N. Ewing,
James B. Fulton.

COMMISSIONER.

James Irvin,
J. W. Bausman,
John Sill.

PROTHONOTARY.

Samuel Cameron,
John Coyle,
John Birmingham,
John P. Heisel,
Malcolm Hay,
Moses P. Walsh,
J. Y. M'Laughlin,
Joshua Rhodes.

CORONER.

T. C. Rafferty,
Dr. E. A. Wood,
W. N. Fleming,
Wm. Franey,
Wm. Alexander, 23d ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Maurice Wallace,
James Longmore.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

John A. Connor, Plum township,
John Burns, Moon township.

THE CAMPAIGN "POST."

The magnitude of the interests involved in the present campaign makes it the duty of every Democrat and every well-wisher of his country, to take all legitimate steps to insure the overthrow of the corrupt and incompetent Radical party. The surest way to accomplish this result is to present to the people the reasons that demand the removal of the party now in power and the election of a Congress that will not squander the public treasure and the public lands in the wholesale manner that marks the career of the last Congress.

To assist in this, we have determined to issue THE WEEKLY POST for the campaign at the following very low club rates: Ten copies to one address, $8 00. Twenty copies to one address, $7 50. Forty copies to one address, $9 00. This arrangement will in no way change the regular yearly rates of the paper. The campaign edition will be furnished from the 9th of September, two days after the Democratic nominations at the approaching Convention, with the full proceedings of the same, and continue until the 15th of November, and will continue the official reports of all the fall elections of 1870. The terms are unusually liberal, and we offer them solely to contribute our mite toward securing a Democratic victory at the next election. Let the friends of good government take hold of the matter at once and without further solicitation, and send us the names at the earliest date. Democratic Associations could not expend money to a better advantage than by ordering our campaign edition.

AS GOVERNOR GEARY has nothing else to do, we presume it is all right to put in the time writing proclamations fulminating blue smoke against divers persons, who, it is alleged won't assess negro individuals, being in a preparatory condition to voting. Since His Excellency is on the war path and talks loudly about his oath-prescribed duty in enforcing the laws, why don't he try it on in favor of the white race? It has been the subject of public complaint, and we here reiterate it that His Excellency may not plead ignorance in the premises that Republican officials, whose duty it is to attend to assessments have purposely vacated their offices when Democrats applied, but have received through Republican Ward Committees lists of voters who were not present, and have placed upon the list names of Republicans after the period prescribed by law. Every year this game is practiced in this county, much to the delight of Governor GEARY, as it is for the advantage of the Republican party. It was also agreeable to set aside the secret ballot by marked tickets as was done by the Republican party in this county, it was also recognized as fair to print and circulate the Democratic electoral ticket, dropping one name and when they had deliberately deceived and imposed upon Democrats to vote it, threw them out of the count and chuckled over their smartness. We never heard of any proclamation in relation to the sanctity of the ballot box, when JOHN COVODE hired blackguards in this city, and a certain jobbing house became partial paymaster to go to Westmoreland and Indiana counties to vote. All this was right because the Republican party received the benefit.

THE nomination by acclamation of Gen. NEGLEY for Congress must not be accepted as proof of his popularity, or any evidence of his strength as a candidate. The rule obtains in the party to re-nominate, which is a standing notice to all competitors who themselves desire the same compliment. Gen. NEGLEY will not be permitted to walk over the ground as he did before. He will have a rough road to travel, and before he gets through the Republican party will be thoroughly posted as to the manner of man he is.

FORNEY'S *Press* says nothing demoralizes the Democracy so much as the financial success of the Administration. A liberal survey of the Republican party, as it now stands, would lead one to suppose it was catching.

DONLEY the Republican nominee for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District, is claimed as a soldier. He was in the field, but it was in the Quartermaster's Department. Capt. MCCLELLAND, the Democratic nominee for that District saw real service and was in the heaviest fighting in the war. There is a difference in these things which the Boys in Blue understand.

BETS are freely offered on the street that JOSEPH WALTON will be elected to the Legislature. If there is any enthused member of the ring who would like to venture greenbacks on the proposition there are several openings. WALTON has his dander up, and will punish the gentlemen who run the late Convention and assumed ownership of the party.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

On Saturday last Governor GEARY issued the proclamatian given below, concerning the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. We lay it before our readers, that all parties interested may govern themselves accordingly. It is the Democratic principle that all laws are to be obeyed while they remain unrepealed, although they may be objectionable. The remedy of the people lies in the ballot-box, which if sacredly guarded will right all their wrongs:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
August 27, 1870.

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the county of

WHEREAS, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

AND WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "*An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States of this Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State, or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to cities an opportunity to perform such pre-requisites, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such pre-requisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the VI. article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in the pursuance thereof, shall be the Supreme law of the land, * * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the sixth day of April, 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled 'An act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth;' and shall, when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

AND WHEREAS, It is my constitutional and official duty "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

Now therefore, in consideration of the premises, the County Commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several Assessors and Registers of voters thereby to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendments and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his Election Proclamation for the next ensuing elections the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers, and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed therein may be secured to all citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written. JNO. W. GEARY.

Judge Woodward Declines.

WILKESBARRE, August 19, 1870.

E. B. HAWLEY, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—I was surprised to observe in the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention of Susquehanna county, as published in your paper of the 17th inst., that I was unanimously nominated for President Judge of your judicial district. I did not know that you were to elect a Judge this year, and I had never heard my name mentioned in connection with that office. Of course it was an utter surprise to me.

I appreciate the compliment of such a nomination and beg you to return to the delegates my thanks for the honor they conferred, but it is impossible for me to accept, and therefore I trust that the Conferees will not deliberate on my name.

The Constitution requires the President Judge to reside within his district, and, without mentioning other obstacles, necessity of a removal of residence would be an insuperable objection to my becoming your Judge.

Approving heartily the other nominations of your Convention, but declining, most respectfully, yet peremptorily, the Judicial nomination, I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

LET US HAVE NO DODGING.

The Radical Convention on the 30th passed the following resolution concerning the infamous land swindles of Congress:

8. That it is now high time to discontinue the policy of land grants to aid in constructing railroads or other works of internal improvements, and reserve the public lands for the use of the people, to whom they belong.

General JAMES S. NEGLEY, stand up and answer:

1st. Who squandered the public lands which belong to the people?

2d. How much has been squandered within the last eight years?

3d. How much of it did *you* vote away to enrich railroad corporations?

4th. On what terms did you divide with the lobby, which organized and put through all and singular these infamous schemes of swindling and plunder?

Young man, we want no dodging in this matter. You had a hand in doing the very things that your party now declares must be stopped. You helped to tranfer millions upon millions of acres of land that belong to the people, to soulless corporations at the instigation of a corrupt lobby, and we want an explanation of the matter—the people want it, and they are bound to have it.

THERE seems to be a strong disposition on the part of AMES (not the Senator-General) to sift the BUTLER case to the bottom. If the facts in connection with this case are ever brought to light, they will show the political status of the Radical Congress in anything but a favorable light. This case in brief is that General BUTLER agreed to accept a bribe of $5,000 to get Mr. AMES' claim of sixty or eighty thousand dollars through Congress by his vote and influence. AMES refuses to pay the $5,000 claiming that BUTLER did not fulfill his part of the contract. BUTLER claims that he did, consequently, it is evident that BUTLER swindled somebody, either the Government or Mr. AMES. One WHITNEY, BUTLER'S clerk was used by the hero of the Dutch Gap Canal to do the dirty work in the business and hide the spoils. With such a leader as BUTLER, no wonder Congress is ready for any scheme of plunder. The only question is, when will BUTLER of Massachusetts—like BUTLER of Tennessee—be proceeded against in the courts?

THE friends of DAVID L. FLEMING, a printer, will now be able to place the true estimate upon Radical ring sympathy for workingmen. After all the promises that were made to him by the ring, he received only thirty-three votes for the Assembly, and these were given almost exclusively by country delegates. What did the members of the ring care for a man who makes an honest living for his family by his daily toil, while there are millionares to fill the offices? They will let Mr. FLEMING grow blind and gray over his forms before they will give him, or any other workingman an office.

ONE of the charges made against the Reform ticket by the *Gazette* was that it was altogether in the interests of the U. P. Church. Yet we see the "oldest" goes for old JOE ROSS, mainly because he is a prominent member of that persuasion. The U. P.'s are monopolizing the political good things of the day, and if they are successful in proportion to their perseverance they will certainly get all the milk and honey in the promised land. Let the man of Ross go forward.

THE *Courier-Journal* says: Not long ago somebody declared that General HIRAM WALBRIDGE was the very man to succeed HAMILTON FISH as Secretary of State. A little while subsequently General GRANT announced openly his preference for HORACE GREELEY as the Radical candidate for Governor of New York. And now, here comes this same General HIRAM WALBRIDGE—whoever this same General HIRAM WALBRIDGE is—with a long letter in the New York papers very earnestly urging the re-nomination of General GRANT for the Presidency and the selection of HORACE GREELEY as the Radical candidate for Governor of New York. WALBRIDGE hopes thus to induce GRANT to make a place for him in the Cabinet by turning FISH out to grass. But the scheme is not likely to succeed. WALBRIDGE is old enough to know that, although General GRANT is always willing to dispose of any vacant seat in his Cabinet on terms to suit purchasers, yet he is not so absurdly improvident as to barter it for a stupid letter in the newspapers.

AT a recent Georgia Democratic State Convention, a member conducted Mrs. A. H. MEEKER through the crowd to the Secretary's desk, where she was admitted to a seat as a reporter for a western journal. Mrs. Meeker is an authoress whose political effusions have had a wide circulation through the Southern press. She is a strong sympathizer with the Democrats, and says she wishes to let her Western friends know that the Democracy of Georgia still lives.

CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Forth Wisconsin District. The district is strongly Democratic. Mr, ELDRIDGE was elected in 1868 by a majority of more than four thousand, and his re-election can not be doubtful.

(Concluded from First Page.)

and a very feeble applause was heard from the lobby.

The Convention took a recess till three o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the Convention reassembled and after a great deal of confusion proceeded to ballot for members of Assembly with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Augustus Ammon	20	Thomas S. Mitchell	54
R. B. Abraham	19	Alex. Miller	74
William Espy	34	Samuel M'Elroy, Jr.	18
David L. Fleming	33	James Onslow	2
Henry Gerwig	11	John S. Robb	112
Miles S. Humphreys	137	C. A. W. Reullek	5
W. N. Hamaker	54	J. Y. Sanderson	38
F. A. Hutchinson	4	D. L. Smith	36
J. H. Kerr	117	James Taylor	106
Henry M. Long	67	D. N. White	117
James Lacey	19	Henry Warner	83
H. B. Lyon	19	Joseph Walton	70
J. G. Marshall	57	A. B. Young	63

The Chair announced that Messrs. Humphries, Robb, White and Kerr had been nominated.

NOISE.

A delegate—Mr. Richardson—moved that Messrs. Taylor and Warner be nominated by acclamation. A wild yell arose instantly, each one of the two hundred and odd delegates trying to make a speech and a motion at once. The proposition was voted down and a second ballot (?) had, which resulted in the nomination of Messrs. Taylor and Warner.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Nomination of Hon. Jas. L. Graham.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL Convention for the 23d District assembled in the new Quarter Sessions Court room yesterday and was called to order, when Geo. H. Holtzman, Esq., was selected permanent President.

Mr. John Rose offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas M. Marshall, Sterhen H. Geyer and Job n Heath be declared the Conferees from Allegheny county, from the 23d Congressional District, and that they be ins ructed to present in Conference the name of Hon. James L. Graham as the choice of Allegheny county for Republican candidate for the position of Congressman from the 23d Congressional District.

Mr. Riddle asked if this was the usual mode of procedure.

Mr. Nesmith thought they had better mark for the Conferees.

Mr. Ross merely wanted to expedite things.

Mr. Marshall said he did not ask the position of a Conferee if it was not the wish of the Convention. He thought, however, that the Convention could decide the matter by a vote, and he moved the vote be taken *viva voce*.

Mr. Nesmith—I am from the backwoods and am not familiar with parliamentary usage, but I think the amendment should be submitted to this body, before any other motion is entertained. But I am from that obscure township called Fawn, and don't know much about these matters.

Mr. Marshall withdrew his motion and after some further discussion the amendment also was withdrawn.

The resolution was then passed, and the Convention adjourned.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Nomination for Prothonotary, County Commissioner, Coroner, Jury Commissioner, and Director of Poor.

FORENOON SESSION.

The Convention for County officers was called to order by Winfield S. Purviance at 10½ o'clock, without further remarks than that a motion for temporary Secretaries would be in order. Whereupon the henchmen of several candidates rose and hurriedly nominated their friends and as hurriedly wished to close the nomination.

The following were nominated and elected: George T. Olliver, William Porter, R. H. Smith, B. F. Kennedy, B. F. Eaton, Dr. Donaldson and G. P. Ingham.

The districts were called over, and the delegates handed in their credentials.

Dr. William J. Gilmore and James McBrier were nominated for permanent Chairman.

On motion it was resolved to elect *viva voce*,

The roll of delegates was then called over, and the result showed that Mr. McBrier had received 111 votes, and Mr. Gilmore 77. Mr. McBrier was declared duly elected Chairman.

[The cheers for Mr. McB. narrowed down to *one* single yell.]

A delegate moved to clear the floor.

The Chair supposed there would be no need of a motion of that kind; but he put the motion, which was carried: "I hope they will now take the hint." (Laughter.)

Sedgrass—Now here is where we are going to make a mistake—by adjourning. It gives a chance for log-rolling. Don't adjourn for dinner

The following named gentlemen were then placed in nomination for Prothonotary: Jacob H. Walter, Joseph Ross, W. C. Barker, W. H. Glenn, Capt. M. G. Corey, George D. Riddle, W. A. Herron.

One of the Secretaries moved that the candidates be entered alphabetically. This raised a row—a snake here.

W. B. Hunter moved to lay it on the table, which was done.

A delegate nominated Mr. Neal.

Mr. Ferguson said Mr. Neal was on the Reform ticket, and moved that they receive no nominations that are on the other ticket.

A motion was made to lay it on the table, and agreed to.

The naked question no Reform men" It is debatable." Cries of "out of order, out of order."

No Reformer, by a vote of 4 to 104.

Nominations for Commissioner were now in order.

Arch. Pillow, (withdrawn), Job G. Patterson, Benj. Douthett, Jno. A. Scott, E. P. Thomas, James Patterson, Jacob Covode, Geo. Neely, R. H. Davis, Benj. Duff, John E. Park, Joseph Dilworth.

Another row was raised by the discerning that the name of W. A. Shaw had been before the Reform Convention. [Cries of "strike him off," etc., etc.]

A commotion as to the order of the names was here raised. Againg the Secretary was ordered to read the list, which was done. Then the nominations for Coroner were called. This raised a first class yell from all parts of the room. When the list was called over it was as follows:

J. H. West, W. H. Hope, Wm. Clawson, Wm. C. Mackey, B. G. Abbott, Dr. G. L. McCook, Christian Hock, Dr. J. H. Roberts,. On motion the nominations closed.

Jury Commissioner—David Sims, Samuel C. Lewis, Capt. John Young, Henry Holtz, Patterson Pearson, Simon Drum.

Director of the Poor—Thomas Verner, David Edward, George D. Riddle (withdrawn), Isaac King.

On motion the nominations closed.

On motion, the Secretaries were directed to have the names of the candidates printed as they stood on the list.

Mr. Gray moved that the Convention, when it vote for candidates, vote *viva voce*.

The motion was amended to vote by marking.

A vote was taken, and the Chairman being unable to decide, the yeas and nays were called for, when it was decided to vote by marking, by a large majority.

The Chairman announced the following named gentlemen as the Committee on Resolutions, and stated that the Committee from the Legislative Convention was awaiting them in an adjoining room: Wm. Harbaugh, John D. Bailey, T. B. Graham, Geo. J. Parkinson and J. J. Gillespie.

The following gentlemen were named as a committee to meet a similar number from the Legislative Convention for the purpose of naming a County Executive Committee: A. Habson, D. D. Donaldson, Robt. Thomas, John Trevlich.

The Convention then took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two and a half o'clock time was called by a country delegate. They were taking advantage of the rural districts

The Chairman appealed to the outsider to leave the hall. Laughter and hisses.

The Secretaries were invited to the top stand, and a warning given to them not to influence the members.

Alderman Eggars again appealed to have the Secretaries' desk cleared.

The Chair inquired whether the Alderman would act as one of the committee.

A delegate withdrew the name of Mr. Neely. It was pretended to put his name first now it was last. I don't wish to see him slaughtered—he had been in conventions for twenty years, &c.

The first ballot was called.

FIRST BALLOT.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

Geo. D. Riddle	26	Joseph Ross	50
Walters	62	Corey	30
Glenn	20	Herron	10
Parker	7		

FOR COMMISSIONER.

Jacob Covode	62	John A. Scott	22
Job Patterson	29	John E. Parke	36
James Patterson	23	Miller	16
Thomas	4		

FOR CORONER.

James G. West	143	Hope	20
W. C. Mackey	5	Pope	3
Hoch	9	Abbott	2
Dr. M'Cook	5		

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

David Sims	77	Capt. Young	70
Samuel C. Lewis	32	Henry Holtz	13

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Thos. Warner	95	David Edwards	28
Isaac King	25		

The second ballot for Prothonotary resulted: Ross 122; Walters 59.

For County Commissioner John A. Scott was nominated.

For Jury Commissioner David Sims unexpectedly withdrew, and Capt. John Young received 143 votes nominating him.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following self-glorifying, incongruous and singular resolutions were passed without much discussion, they being withheld until the delegates were too tired to take them into consideration. They attempted to get up a little enthusiasm but in vain. After they had been adopted the Conventions adjourned.

Resolved, 1. That we point with pride to the record of the last session of Congress. Under its legislation the taxes have been reduced $80,000,000 annually, and the tariff imposts $30,000 000, including a reduction in the taxes on tea and coffee, the necessities of the poor. The appropriations for the year have been cut down $12,000,000; a funding bill has been passed by which an annual saving of $20,000,000 may be realized; banking facilities have been extended and equalized; the work of reconstruction has been effected; the army and navy have been reduced; the purity of elections has been provided for, and punishment established for naturalization frauds.

2. That the payment of over $149,000,000 of the national debt since President Grant's inauguration is an evidence at once of the vigor with which the laws are enforced, the honesty with which the revenue is collected, and the economy with which the affairs of the government are administered. The accomplishment of the great result proves the wisdom of the selection of General Grant for the Presidency, and indicates clearly the duty of securing his renomination in 1872.

3. That the thanks of the country are due to Gen. Grant's administration for the firmness displayed in its foreign policy, for the humanity shown in the course pursued towards the Indians, for the success of its financial measures, and for the respect it has exacted for our Government at home and broad.

4. That we approve heartily of the bill introduced into Congress by Hon. H. L. Blake, of Pennsylvania, to prevent the importation of Coolie laborers into the United States. We would impose no obstacles to voluntary immigration to this country from any quarter, but the forced immigration of gangs of laborers, who are hired out after arrival for a series of years to pay the expenses of their importation, is but another form of slavery, and inimical to the best interests of the country.

5. That we remain, as heretofore, heartily in favor of Protection and American Industry, and to the policy of so imposing duties on the importation of foreign products as will best serve to build up home manufactures and establish them upon a permanent footing.

6. That we indorse and approve of the Administration of Governor Geary, who has discharged his difficult duties in an able manner, and to the credit of the State over which he has been twice called to preside.

7. That the State Sinking Fund should be held sacred and inviolate for the purposes for which it was created, and no portion of it should be perverted or directed to other uses.

8. That it is now high time to discontinue the policy of land grants to aid in constructing railroads or other works of internal improvements, and reserve the public lands for the use of the people, to whom they belong.

9. That the faithful execution of the laws is at all times a duty, and believing that the enforcement of the law regulating the issuing of licenses in this county in letter and spirit, would remove many existing objections to it, we call upon the County Commissioners to see that it is in all its respects complied with.

10. That the war in Europe having been begun by France without good or sufficient cause, our sympathies naturally go out to the Germans, who are struggling to maintain intact the boundaries of their Fatherland, and all the more readily that the German people gave us their sympathy in our struggle against the Slaveholder's Rebellion, while France gave its active aid to the Rebels.

11. That we believe the time has come for the revision and amendment of our State Constitution, so as to make it keep pace with our progress as a free people, and present such safeguards as will best protect the people in their rights.

12. That we endorse and approve the principle of securing interest for the use of all public moneys in our municipal treasuries not actually needed, at the time, for public use.

13. That the strictest economy should be exercised in the administration of national, State and local affairs, that the people may be relieved as quickly as possible from the burdens of debt and taxation; and we call upon our representatives in Congress and the State Legislature, as well as upon our officers at home, to retrench and curtail expenditures wherever it is practicable, and reduce taxation as rapidly as is consistent with the proper maintenence of the public credit.

14. That all legislation, as far as possible, should be general laws; that no special legislation should be allowed except in matters strictly local, and where the Courts have not jurisdiction.

15. That all corporations should be created, controlled and regulated by general law; no special or exclusive privileges should be granted to any.

16. That no railroads or other public corporations no matter what exemption, or exclusive privileges may have been granted them in their charters or by special acts of Assembly, are beyond the reach of legislative power. They were created for the public good and all their rights and privileges were given for that end. When they pervert or abuse their powers it is the right duty of the legislature to interfere, and by appropriate legislation protect the public.

17. That all public officers should receive a liberal but a reasonable compensation, and the salary should be specific and definite.

That, in case of county officers, where the receipts under existing laws amount to more than a just salary for the duties and responsibilities of the office, instead of trying to save a portion of them for the State or county, the true policy is to reduce the fees so as to yield only a just compensation to the officer—thus relieving parties from unreasonable costs, and removing another source of strife.

18. That the returns of the several districts on the Crawford County System be referred to the incoming County Executive Committee, with instructions to call a County Convention as soon after the October election as practicable for the purpose of making rules for the carrying of said system into effect, should it prove to have been adopted; and if it is proved not to have been adopted, to take into consideration such measures as may be deemed necessary for the better arrangement of the method of making nominations in this county.

WE understand that Dr. E. A. Wood, of Birmingham, will permit the use of his name for the office of Coroner. We are glad of this inasmuch as there appears to be a public demand for a skillful physician for the place. The Republicans failed to nominate a competent person and utterly ignored the Hon. Dr. McCook, who was willing to serve in that office. Dr. Wood is well known on the North Side, having practiced medicine in McKeesport for years. He is an able and experienced physician, an upright citizen and a first class Democrat.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

(Herald Specials.)

MACMAHON DEFEATED AND FORCED UPON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

BUZANCY, VIA LONDON, August 31.—The Prussians attacked MacMahon's army to-day, near Beaumont, defeated it and drove it back upon the Belgian frontier. The French camp fell into the hands of the Prussians. The pursuit of the French troops was continued for several miles, but was interrupted by the number of cannon and prisoners which were taken. The extent of the battle field was so vast that it is impossible to obtain further details at this moment.

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS AT CARRIGNAN.

LONDON, August 31.—A dispatch from Carrignan, says that cannonading was heard south of that place all day yesterday, and late into the night. The result is unknown. The Emperor has certainly left Carrignan for Sedan.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH CONFIRMED.

BRUSSELS, August 31, via LONDON, September 1, 12.30 A. M.—The King of Prussia has sent the following telegram to Queen Augusta:

VARENNES, August 30.—The Crown Prince has been in action with the Fourth, Twelfth and Seventeenth Corps, and the Fourteenth Bavarian army corps. MacMahon was beaten and driven beyond the Meuse. Twelve guns, some thousand prisoners and material of war were captured.

(Sun Special.)

The French defeated the Prussians here. Fighting is going on at Armegy. MacMahon retreats, or seems to retreat, on the Department of the North.

(Herald Special.)

"THAT BATTLE" ONLY A CAVALRY FIGHT.

LONDON, August 31.—An engagement took place yesterday between Mouzon and Carignan, between a strong force of Prussian cavalry and the advance guard of MacMahon's army. After a hard contest, the French fell back. The Prussians took possession of Carignan, on the line of railroad from Sedan to Thionville, destroying the rails. To-day the fighting was resumed at Armigny, on the same line of railroad, ten kilometres from the Belgian frontier. In consequence of the position of the contending armies, the Belgian troops, under the Count of Flanders, have been stationed at Phillippeville.

PRUSSIA SNAPS HER FINGERS IN THE BRITISH LION'S FACE.

LONDON, August 31.—England is likely to have an Alabama issue with Prussia. A note, almost equivalent to a protest, has been received by Earl Granville. It remonstrates against England's disregard of her obligations as a neutral, and declares that Prussia will not accept the legal quibbles of the law officers of the Crown, and summons England to fulfill her neutral obligations, or *take the consequences*. "The question is a diplomatic one;" the note adds, "and must be *promptly* solved as such."

(Special to the Herald.)

MACMAHON'S MOVEMENTS UNKNOWN TO THE PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, August 31—A close examination of telegrams and letters creates the impression that McMahon's northern movement may succeed in effecting the release of Bazaine's forces from Metz. It is now known that the King and Crown Prince's headquarters were at Bar Le Duc and Ligny on the 24th. The Prussians first heard of the abandonment of Chalons on that day. Cavalry scouts, sent out thirty miles, knew nothing of MacMahon's whereabouts. MacMahon left Chalons on the 24th and, it is believed the French troops reported at Rethel yesterday, were re-inforcements sent from Paris, and that MacMahon is massing his forces now about 180,000 strong, in the neighborhood of Montmedy with the intention of making a desperate attack towards Metz.

PRUSSIAN PROTEST AGAINST INTERVENTION.

BERLIN, August 31.—At a meeting of notables here last evening an address to the King was formed, protesting against permitting foreign intervention, which would deprive Prussia of the reward for her late victories. The sacrifices of Germany alone should be heard. Germany is willing to confide all to the King of Prussia in establishing peace not again to be wantonly broken.

The North German *Gazette* gives the subjoined statement as to the organization and movements of the armies of Germany respecting which many errors had been in circulation:

HOW THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE ORGANIZED.

Lately the Prince Royal, of Saxony, commands four divisions, organized as previously reported. This army has been ordered to move on Paris via Rheims, while the third army is moving to the same destination through Troyes. Eight army corps are, therefore, now moving on Paris. The first army, commanded by General Steinmetz, consists of the first, seventh and eighth army corps, and is now near Metz. The second army is that of Prince Frederick Charles, comprising the second, third, ninth and tenth army corps; this also is near Metz. The third army, commanded by the Royal Prince, comprises the fifth, sixth and eleventh corps as well as the two Bavarian corps; this army has been directed to move on Paris by way of Troyes. The fourth army, that of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is advancing on Paris by way of Chalons. The fifth army, under General Werther, embracing the Wurtemburg and Baden divisions is now engaged in the siege of Strasburg. Besides these there is an army of reserves, partly under the command of the Duke of Meckleburg, at Schwerin, on the Rhine, partly under the command of General Canstein—Berlin, and partly under the command of General Lowenfeld, in Silesia.

The *Gazette* after this recapitulation goes on to say: Evidently the Prussians may, without interruption or without danger of exposing their rear, move on Paris while the armies remaining in North Germany are strong enough to maintain order at home and protect the country.

A BATTLE—RAILWAY TORN UP.

The following news is official:

VARENNES, Tuesday Night, August 30, via Berlin, August 31.—The advance of the Twelfth Prussian Army Corps and a portion of the Fifth French Corps have had an engagement near Nouart. No details have been received.

The railway between Meziers and Thionville has been destroyed at two points by the Prussians.

BATTLE AT METZ—POSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The N. Y. *Times'* letter from Verdun says: "Let me sketch the position of the French army, as I understand it to be. On Sunday, the 14th, the main French force lay in a semi-circle in front of Metz, facing westward. They had a large detachment of Decau's corps thrown out about four and a half miles to the front of Metz, at Pagne, on the little river Nied, which flows northeast to the Saar. A part of the heavy baggage trains had already the day previous been sent across the Moselle by bridges, under cover of the guns of Metz, on the road to Verdun, and Bazaine was only holding his troops at Metz until he could effect a retreat in light order. The German armies of the Saar and Rhine were, however, determined to prevent Bazaine from retreating on Verdun and joining to his forces the new levies of France, thus forming a formidable line of defence along the valley of the Meuse between Verdun and Commercy. Steinmetz on Sunday again opened the ball and pressed forward his skirmish line upon the outposts of a great French detachment, thrown forward at Pagne. He desired to prevent them crossing the Nied on their pontoons and joining the main body to the rear. So hot become the fight that, to save this advance force, Bazaine was obliged to bring forward a large part of L'Admirault's corps which brought on a fierce engagement that opened about three or four in the afternoon and lasted until nearly dark. The result was that after several repulses of the Germans the French troops were finally forced back to the protection of the stall works to the east of Metz. The losses were very heavy on both sides.

Upon the forcing back on Sunday of the whole French army to the protection of the guns of Metz, the army of the Saar, consisting of the Seventh Wesphalia and the Eighth Rhenish corps, with the Brandenburg division of cavalry, deployed to the right and left from their massed position in front of Metz, the cavalry taking the extreme right, and stretching its outposts almost to Thionville on the north.

The army under Steinmetz numbers over seventy thousand men of all arms and has one hundred and eighty-five cannon.

Meantime, Prince Frederick Charles was deploying his magnificent army of the Rhine to the left, hurrying horse and foot for Pont-a-Mousson, about ten miles above Metz, on the Mozelle, to cross and cut off Bazaine's retreat toward Verdun.

Prince Charles probably has under him two hundred thousand men—the first, East Prussian; second, Pomeranian; third, Brandenburgian, fourth, Magdenburgian and Thuringian; ninth, Schleswig; tenth, Holstein; sixth, Silesian; fifth, Posenard; the splendid corps of Guards; also, between four and five hundred field pieces. Opposed to this vast army the French had the army of the Rhine, under Bazaine, at Metz, consisting of about one hundred and eighty thousand men and some six hundred field pieces, and the reserves and new recruits consisting of 100,000 of the Garde Mobile and various troops from Africa and other sections hurried forward to swell the ranks and meet the force of MacMahon retreating westward.

On Monday, the 15th inst, Bazaine commenced his retreat in earnest. He had given the Germans such desperate repulses the previous day, it was thought that but slight obstacles could be opposed to his retreating on Verdun. The main force took the southern direct high road, but nearly sixty thousand men were pushed along the northern road, which travels off from the main one at a point almost within reach of the heavy guns of Metz, and by a somewhat dangerous route reach Verdun by the way of Etoin. All day Monday, however, these two roads had been scoured by German Uhlans, Hanoverians and the 12th Saxon corps and a few small divisions of infantry, five cavalry divisions and 110 batteries with 660 guns.

The German movements have been so well timed that on the same day, 14th, large detachments from the army of the Crown Prince made their appearance in front of the old fourth class fortifications of Toul, commanding the railway track between Nancy and Commercy, and commanded its surrender, which, of course, was refused. Sunday night and Monday morning, the 15th inst. therefore, found the Prussians in motion but occupying a semi-circle with its concave side to the westward—Steinmetz on the right and facing Metz, with his pickets almost at Thionville. Prince Frederick Charles in the centre, and the Crown Prince Frederick William on the left, stretching across the Nancy and Paris Railway at Toul, with his cavalry outposts thrown forward to Commercy.

Under the Crown Prince there are perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand men including the Wurtemburg and Bavarian troops, the sixth cavalry division, eleventh Hesse and Nassau corps, who had, in small detachments, frequent encounters with the second Chasseurs D'Arfrique, the latter always clearing the roads of the former. On Monday, also, Prince Frederick Charles had succeeded in massing a large body of his troops to the southwest of Metz, on the left bank of the Moselle, having been engaged all Friday night in crossing his batallions over the Pont-a-Mousson bridge.

On Monday evening the main bulk of his army occupied a line facing northward, on the south side of the main road from Metz to Verdun, and ready for a dash on the retreating force of Bazaine, who was thus brought to a stand and forced to give battle. The force of Steinmetz, or a large part of it at least, had in the meantime crossed the Moselle at a point about two-thirds distant from Metz to Thionville north. It was headed by the Brandenburg division of cavalry that came down with a dash and without waiting for their supports, forced a division of the French army on the northern road to give battle at Doncourt.

Bazaine's army, therefore, of some one hundred and eighty thousand men, were brought to a stand between Mars La Tour, on the main road, and Doncourt on the Metz and Etoin road. Frossard found himself engaged at Doncourt with the same troops that he had fought so tenaciously at Forbach. It would appear that Prince Charles waited on the south until the guns of the Prussian divisions in the north assured him that the right wing of the French army was well engaged, for the attack on the new road, and did not commence until nine o'clock a. m. of the 16th. Every available regiment appears to have been engaged on each side. The French, however, fought with desperation; for they all recognized that the effort was one on which hung the fate of France. They rolled back every charge of the Germans, and on all sides repulsed them. So far as the field of victory goes, without calculating the great general object of the battle, the French troops were gloriously victorious, and when it closed at twilight, the sturdy defenders of France occupied the field of battle. The German army had, however, obtained its object, which was to stop the retreat of Bazaine, and in this view, and its probable subsequent advantage to the Germans, it may be considered the greatest victory they have won up to this time. The result of this battle of the 26th will probably be that Bazaine will be forced within the lines of Metz. Here he will find it difficult to feed such a large army. I do not believe, however, that the position is extremely critical for France as it might appear at first sight. It is no easy matter to invest Metz with such an enormous army as the French have. Therefore this army, perforce compact, will not fail to deal perhaps some fatal blows to an enemy, to run his line of investment over a long distance and have them cut by a river, it is probable, however, no investment of the city can take place under present circumstances, but that Bazaine will make many efforts to break through the line of his enemies.

MACMAHON'S ARMY.

LONDON, August 31.—Troops have been leaving Paris for the north all day.

News from the armies reaches here slowly.

The Emperor is said to be seriously ill at Sedan.

Every effort is being made to reinforce MacMahon from Paris.

Notwithstanding some backward movements, it is believed that MacMahon's army is very strong, and will persevere in a desperate attempt to assail the Prussians before Metz, and enable the beleagured army of Bazaine to break out.

PARIS GOSSIP.

PARIS, August 31.—The Diplomatic Corps will go to Tours if Paris is besieged.

Thirty thousand sick soldiers have returned to Germany.

The national loan now amounts to 807,000,000 francs.

The Paris fortifications will be manned daily hereafter.

Four hundred Arab soldiers have escaped from Prussian prisons and returned to France.

The work of pulling down the houses outside of the Paris fortifications has commenced.

THE CARLISTS.

LONDON August 31.—A dispatch from Madrid, Auguft 29, says: The Governor of the Basque provinces attributes the late Carlist uprising to the influence of the Clergy. He threatens with death any one taken with arms in their hands. The news of the arrest of Carlists by the French authorities at the frontier produces the best effect in Madrid.

COUNTER STRATEGY OF THE PRUSSIANS.

The Prussians, conceiving that MacMahon's aim was to gain the frontier to effect a junction with Bazaine, advanced in three lines. The Crown Prince, south of Nancy, marched by way of Commercy. Bar Le Duc, St. Dizier and Vitry. The fourth army under the Crown Prince af Saxony, keeping north of Pont-a-Moussen, moved towards Chalons, at the same time observing Metz; while Steinmetz, reinforced, proceeded through Verdun to Rheims, his right sweeping the Belgian frontier in the hope of meeting MacMahon. Thus the German advance, covered the country from Belgiam along the Meuse to the Nieb, rendering it impossible for Mac Mahon to reach Metz.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

PARIS, August 31.—The chief Municipal officers of Paris have addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior declaring the people ready to encounter the enemy. Commanders of National Guards have received orders notifying them of the positions which they are to hold on the fortifications in case of siege. General Trochu will hold a review this week of the newly organized Garde de Paris.

THE BANKS OF FRANCE

Commenced, yesterday, the issue of the new bills of the denomination of twenty-five francs.

A HEROIC WOMAN.

It is reported that Princess Clothilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, when urged by the King of Italy to leave France, replied that she would not abandon the country of her adoption at such a moment.

THE LAST DAY OF GRACE.

To-morrow is the last of the three days within which the German residents must leave Paris. After that date the police are to search carefully each arondissement to see that the order of expulsion has been observed. Many arrests of alleged spies are made daily.

ANTI-INTERVENTION MEETINGS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 31.—Public meetings are held all over Prussia to sustain the Government in prosecuting the war to the end, and to discourage all attempts at premature negotiations.

MACMAHON'S UBIQUITY.

The *Times*, in striving to disentangle the news from the seat of war, says: MacMahon seeks to get back again toward Paris. On Saturday morning he was at Stenay. On Sunday, according to French reports he retired to Vouziers and Rethel; but the Belgian accounts report him on Tuesday at Sedan with the Prince Imperial and hourly expecting the Emperor. The Prince had hurried forwarded leading the Emperor, whose illness prevented his traveling rapidly. The Germans say that the French were so sure of victory at the opening of the campaign that they made no arrangement to save their baggage in case of retreat, and hence they have been compelled to abandon it in great quantities.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR MEAGRE.

PARIS, August 31—P. M.—No official information from the seat of war was made public to-day. The *Constitutionel* says: Assurances of an unofficial character were given in the Chambers yesterday that MacMahon had crossed the Meuse without opposition, and that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs had received from the Ambassador of France at Brussells, that the that Bazaine on the 26th and 27th disengaged his left after a successful encounter with the enemy. Other journals here continue to give news of French successes in minor engagements.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT BATTLE FIELD.

The *Journal Des Debats* says: The forest of Argennes, where the great battle is to take place is traversed by rivers, creeks and swamps, in such a manner that it is impossible to march armies through it, except by five passes, viz: La Chene, Polulaux, Croixe-Aux-Bois, Grandpre, La Chalade and Iolette—places sure to be frequently mentioned soon.

UHLANS IN DANGER AND EXPECTED TO SURRENDER.

It is reported that a strong detachment of Uhlans is surrounded in the Forest of Marne, they were too far in the advance to know when the Crown Prince changed his course and were left behind. The capture of the entire body is expected.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

The session of the Senate to-day was short and free from discussion. The two measures of defense proposed by the Corps Legislatif yesterday, were passed unanimously. The new law was voted regarding the National Guard, which decrees that during the present war the Guard may be called to serve with the regular army, and that all citizens who seek, with whatever arms, to defend their country, or who take any of the Guard's destructive signs, shall be considered as belonging to it. All former officers or corporals in the army may have the same rank in the National Guard and the full benefits of the pension. The laws are made applicable to members of the Guard wounded in service, and to the widows and children of those killed.

Senators Hausseman and Forcade, who reported the draft of this law, gives the following statements of

THE FRENCH MILITARY FORCE:

Regular army, 700,000; Garde Mobile, 504,000. The estimate does not, however, include the contingent for 1870, drafted on Monday the 29th.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The journals say that the Prince Royal has informed the people of Nancy that the posta service is to be speedily resumed, but that all letters must be posted unsealed.

THE INVASION.

The Prefect of the Department of Aisne officially announces the presence of the enemy, and invites the people to organize a force to resist their approach by means of attacks on the Prussian scouts and convoys.

WAR TOPICS.

LONDON, August 31.—Count Bohlen has been installed at Hagenau as the Prussian Governor of the province of Alsace.

The Prussians say the French prisoners denounce the Emperor fiercely.

The French papers assert that the Prussians place the red cross of their ambulance service on their ammunition wagons, and some of the officers wear badges on their arms to avert the French fire.

Four million kilograms of powder have been distributed to the batteries on the fortifications of Paris.

BAZAINE'S SITUATION.

BREMEN, August 31.—Letters from the Prussian headquarters explain how Bazaine's attempt to escape from Metz was defeated. A copy of certain instructions of Bazaine was found near Metz from which the Prussians learned that the enemy was to retire in two bodies, one by the high road to Mars La Tour and Verdun, and the other by Couplan's turnpike.

This plan was disconcerted by the Prussian attack on the 14th. The French subsequently took the road via Viery, but were again repulsed and finally driven back in the battles of the 18th to the walls of Metz. There they have since been confined, their only way of escaping being to cut a passage through the Prussian line, which they have not attempted.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

There is an immense number of stragglers.

The officers estimate the losses from this cause since leaving Chalons at more than 25,000.

No road is safe.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.

HARRISBURG, August 30, 1870.

The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, at Bolton's Hotel, this afternoon, was well attended. The Chairman, Mr. Mutchler, presided. Reports from various sections of the State indicate considerable Congressional and Legislative gains for the Democrats. The business transacted was mostly private, and not interesting to the general public.

L.

POLITICAL.

Radical Nominations—Democratic State Convention in Michigan—Sound Resolutions—The Nominations.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, August 21.—The Sixth Congressional Convention has finally nominated Hon. J. F. Driggs on the twenty-eighth ballot, he receiving thirty-four out of fifty-eight votes.

The Republicans renominated Hon. Thomas W. Ferry in the Fourth District to-day.

The Democratic State Convention was held in this city to-day. Nearly every county in the State was represented. The Convention was very harmonious. The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

First—That we recognize, now as ever, the right of the people to decide all questions relating to the distribution and exercise of their political power; and we render to their decision, when constitutionally and legally expressed, a cheerful obedience.

Second—That we denounce the dominant political party for its corrupt use of the power and money of the people; for its unnecessary multiplication of offices; for its unprecedented extravagance; for its prostitution of the public trust to subserve private ends and personal interests, and for its utter failure to administer the Government in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, or for the benefit of the governed.

Third—That the destruction of our commerce, the prostitution of our agriculture, and the increasing stringency of our financial affairs, bear common witness to the incompetency of our rulers

Fourth—That a tariff for protection is a system of plunder, whereby labor is compelled to pay tribute to capital, and that a tariff for revenue only is all that is warranted by justice or the Federal Constitution.

Fifth—That the public domain is a great public trust, which should be administered in the interest of the people, and public policy as well as common interest requires that the trust should be held for the purposes of settlement and cultivation, and in its disposition the landless and the homeless, the soldiers and sailors of the United States, and those made widows and orphans by the wars of the Union, should be preferred to speculators and monopolies.

Sixth—That to maintain the honor and good faith of the nation it is necessary that the public debt be paid steadily in accordance with its terms.

Seventh—That the present system of so-called National Banks is a monopoly, whereby favored States and persons are unduly benefitted, but if the system is to be continued, we demand in behalf of Michigan and the west that it should be so modified as to make its privileges free to all.

Eighth.—That specie, or its equivalent is the only sound currency; but we should return to specie payment no sooner than it can be done consistently with the laws of trade and the interests of the great debtor class.

Ninth.—That the best financial policy for the times is honesty and frugality—honesty in the appropriation of public money for proper purposes, and a rigid frugality in its expendieure.

Tenth—That the interest on all deposits of the State funds belongs to the State and should be put into the State Treasury, to be used with other State moneys for the payment of appropriations and the reduction of the State debt.

Eleventh—Taxation of citizens without their consent for private purposes is a violation of the fundamental principles of justice.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, C. C. Comstock, of Kalamazoo; Lieut. Governor, J. A. T. Wendell, of Mackinaw; Secretary of State, Isaac M. Crane, of Eaton; State Treasurer, P. J Lorange, of Monroe; Auditor General, Charles W. Butler, of Lansing; Attorney General, John Atkinson, of Port Huron; Commissioner of the Land Office, John G. Heffinger, of East Saginaw; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Duane Doty, of Detroit; Member of State Board of Education, M. J. Bennett, of Jackson.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters!

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill,
HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinal'y termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a benefic al effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies
For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Diseases of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches: such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect: two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach, and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1:T&F-w1lyr

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The New Building of the Association—A Description of the Interior—The Reading, Library and Lecture Room—Magnificence of Their Appointments and Richness of Finish—It is Destined to Become the Center of Attraction in the City—The Library, Officers, Committees, &c.

Among the most worthy of Pittsburgh enterprises, the Young Men's Mercantile Library Building takes the foremost position, in point of successful consummation, as well as supplying a want long felt in this city.

We judge of communities by their institutions of learning, their appreciation of art and literature, and by their public edifices. It is gratifying to Pittsburghers to be able to say that they are second to no city in the Union in a Library Building, but are the peers of all, and the superiors of most of the large cities in this respect.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Having already in these columns given a full history of the organization and subsequent progress of the Mercantile Library Association, we shall not again recount how from small beginnings and through the midst of adversity, it worked its way up from a little corner room on an obscure street, until it has established itself in one of the most substantial and completely finished buildings of the city, which is justly the pride of all, and is destined to become one of the great centers of attraction for citizens and stangers alike.

THE BUILDING.

The Library Building is of the unique and beautiful Byzantine style of architecture, fronting one hundred and twenty feet on Penn street, with a depth of one hundred and sixty feet to an alley, and is four full stories in height with a Mansard roof ornamented with dormer windows. Below we give diagrams of the Library, Reading and Lecture Rooms, which occupy the second floor and the hight of the second and third stories.

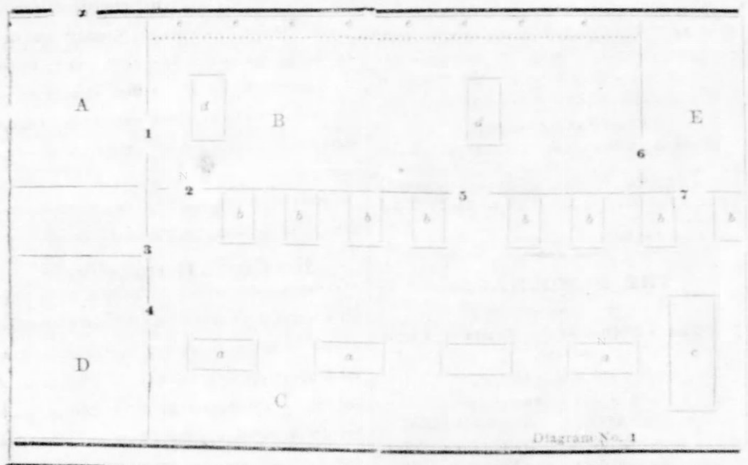

Diagram No. 1

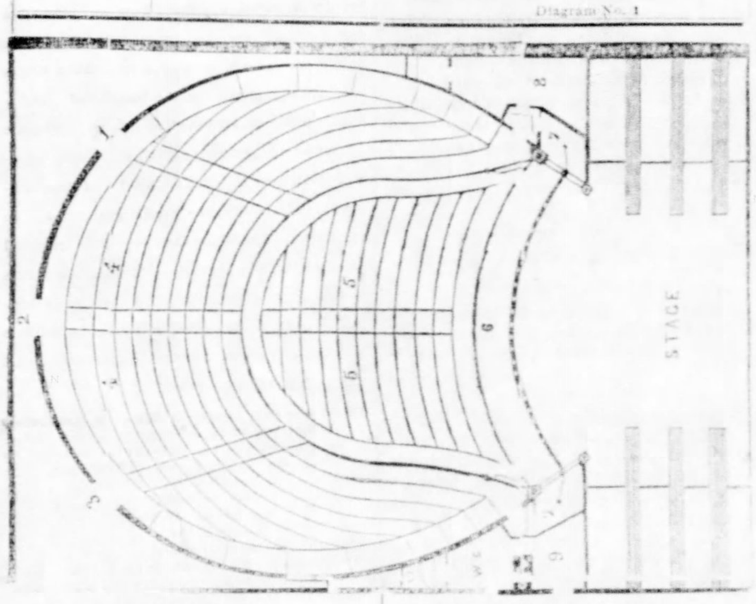

Diagram No. 1.

Showing the plan and arrangement of that portion of the Second floor used as Reading, Library, Sitting, Librarian's Rooms, &c., with references.

A. Main Hall, twenty feet wide.

B. Reading Room, thirty-six feet wide and eighty feet deep.

C. Library Room, forty feet wide and one hundred feet deep.

D. Ladies' Room.

E. Librarian's Room.

a, a, a, a. Heating apparatus, with heavy marble tops, serving the purpose of tables.

b, b, b, b, b, b, b, b. Double Bookcases.

Librarian's Desk.

Heating aparatus in Reading Room, with vy marble tops, serving the purpose of tables.

c, c, c, c, c, c. Newspaper Files.

1. Entrance from main Hall to the Reading Room.
2. Entrance to Library Room.
3. Stairway leading to the Gallery over the Library Room.
4. Doorway from Library to the Ladies' Room.
5. Doorway from Library to Reading Room.
6. Doorway from Reading Room to the Librarian's Private Room.
7. Doorway from Library to Librarian's Room
8. Main entrance from main Hall to the Lecture Room.

Diagram No. 2.

Showing the plan and arrangement of that portion of the second floor used as a Lecture Room, Stage, Private Boxes, Stage arrangements, Parquette, Dress Circle, Exits, &c., with references.

1. Exit and Stairway leading from the Dress and Family Circles to alley in rear of Building.
2. Centre entrance and aisle from vestibule, running full length of the hall, and leading to Dress Circle and Parquette.
3. Principal entrance at the head of the main staircase leading from Penn street.
4, 4. Dress Circle, with Family Circle, similar in plan, immediately over the same.
5, 5. Parquette.
6. Orchestra.
7, 7. Private boxes, three tiers.
8. Ladies' Waiting Room.
9. Green Room, with various dressing and property rooms immediately over and adjacent thereto.

The stage entrance is at the right hand corner of the Stage, near the Ladies' Waiting Room, connecting with the outer aisle of the Dress Circle by passage way in the rear of Private Boxes. The dressing rooms and property rooms connected with the stage are ample for the accommodation of the largest opera or theatrical company that travels, and are most conveniently arranged.

THE GROUND FLOOR.

The main hall to the building opens upon Penn, next to Sixth street, and is twenty feet wide, running back some forty feet to the broad stairway that leads to the upper stories. The hall floor is laid with Mosaic of the most becoming and graceful design, and at once impresses the visitor with a favorable idea of the general design of the edifice. Along the walls of the hall are graceful and highly ornamented brackets, each furnished with four burners and etched globes, that flood it with a softened and silvery light. The broad stairways, of gentle ascent, and broad steps, are lighted up at every angle, and made secure with polished black walnut railing. At the head of each flight is a broad landing.

The remaining part of the lower floor is taken up with five rooms, twenty feet in width, and running the full depth of the building, lighted from above through the semi-opaque glass floor of the Reading Room. The last of these rooms is designed for a first class Restaurant, with a kitchen in the cellar beneath. The floor of the Restaurant runs back some eighty feet, nearly on a level with the pavement, and from that point to the rear of the building directly under the stage, the first floor is lowered, and another story is introduced. Upon each of these floors a large number of rooms are fitted up, securing privacy to individuals and dinner parties. The four intermediate rooms will be occupied as wholesale or retail stores. Admission is gained to them through wide arched doorways, surmounted by handsome transoms, giving the first story both a pleasing and substantial appearance.

THE SECOND FLOOR.

Going up the broad stairway, leading from the hall, we view the center of attraction, namely, the Library and Reading Rooms. The visitor first enters the Reading room, and from thence, by a wide doorway to the right into the

LIBRARY ROOM.

For space, completeness of arrangement, as well as light and magnificence, this room cannot be excelled. It has a depth of forty feet back, and runs a hundred feet along Penn street, lighted during the day by large double windows, placed at close intervals, and at night by handsome chandaliers, brackets and pendants, furnishing about one hundred twenty-five jets of light, which is mellowed and subdued by distance and position, until it excels in pleasing effect the light of noon day.

The finish of the walls and ceiling of this room is most beautiful, being frescoed in quaint and ornate Moorish and Byzantine figures, and rich and brilliant colors, giving it an air of enchantment under the bewildering flood of gaslight. About the centre of the partition, on the left, a doorway leads into the Reading Room, and further up, near the corner, another leads into the private room of the Librarian. Running centrally through the Library are a series of heating aparatus, made in handsome designs of cast-iron, and covered with heavy slabs of polished marble, which serve the double purpose of heating the room and furnishing convenient resceptacles for periodicals, magazines, &c. The floors are of oiled walnut of different shades, alternating in narrow strips and almost as smooth as glass. The book-cases are arranged along the partition wall, extending from the floor to the ceiling of the gallery, and are double, extending, as shown in the diagram, toward the centre of the room, as well as running continuously along the partition wall. At the farther end of the room, and extending nearly across it, is the Librarian's desk, fitted up and embellished in a very handsome style. On the right, as you enter the Library, an appropriate pannel door leads the way into

THE LADIES' ROOM,

Over whose threshhold the lords of creation are not permitted to set foot, under pains and penalties too terrible to name. By a special dispensation, w were permitted to enter and behold its beauties and magnificence. Ah, talk about woman's rights as you gaze upon the deep carpets and richly upholstered chairs, *tete-a-tetes*, burnished chandeliers and graceful blue and golden pendants, that are there set apart for their special delectation, the very sight of which are cruelly denied to the unfortunate and much abused masculine gender! However, the dear creatures are entitled to this cozy retreat, whither they can flock like voyaging angels, and talk over their flirtations, past conquests and victories yet to be won, with no man to molest them or make them afraid. What strathgems of war and plans of victorious campaigns will originate there for the subjugation of the common enemy. The room with its furnishings and appointments is exquisitely tasteful and appropriate, and another verification—if the dear creatures will pardon us—of the maxim, *Bella femina che ride, voul dir, borsa che piange.*

Directly over the ladies' room, on the gallery floor, is located the room for the reception of gentlemen, furnished in a substantial and comfortable style, suitable for the discussion of politics, the oil trade, the stock market and similar topics. While an Amazon guards the doorway on the floor below, a Hercules with a ponderous club frightens the gentler sex from the one above.

The gallery floor extends around the entire room, twelve feet wide, firmly supported, and railed in with a carved railing and profusely lighted on all sides. As the library increases, this will furnish ample accommodations for book cases.

THE READING ROOM.

Like the Library, the Reading Room is most tastefully and elegantly frescoed and furnished. This room has a length of from eighty to ninety feet, and a depth of thirty-six, running through the building parallel with Penn street, and between the Library and Lecture Room. It is almost entirely roofed in with glass, and is beyond question the most completely lighted room we ever saw, as there is practically no obstruction to the light of day. The glass forming the skylight is of sufficient thickness to resist the heaviest hail storm, and nothing short of some ponderous body falling a very considerable distance would make the least impression upon it.

About half of the Reading Room floor is formed of heavy semi-opaque glass, laid upon a substantial iron framework, giving a free admission of light to the store rooms below. The remaining portions of the floor are oiled walnut. Directly opposite the two doorways connecting the Library with the Reading Room and extending nearly across the latter, are marble topped heating apparatus, much larger, but of similar design of those in the Library.

Along the entire partition wall separating this from the Lecture Room, are the newspaper files, upon which are placed the city papers as well as papers from all the leading American, and a number of European cities. There is one large newspaper rack already placed in the room, and several others are to be added.

THE LIBRARIN'S ROOM.

At the farther end of the Reading Room is the private office of the Librarian, handsomely carpeted and upholstered and furnished with the requisite desks and book cases. Here the Librarian will keep all the business papers &c., of the Association, and number and prepare new books ready for placing them upon the shelves. This room is entered by doorways leading both from the Library and Reading Rooms.

THE DIRECTORS' ROOM.

Immediately over the Librarian's office is located the Directors' Room, which is entered from the gallery. It is appropriately furnished and comfortable and commodious.

THE LECTURE ROOM.

Up a short flight of steps from the second landing of the broad stairway leading up from the main hall, and we enter the Lecture Room. "Magnificent!" is the involuntary exclamation of the beholder. If the other rooms upon this floor are to be denominated superb, this must be called gorgeous in its design and finish. Its outline is of the most perfect symmetry as will be observed by the diagram given above. The frescoing gives it an air of oriental splendor, free from the impression of undue elaboration. The designs in the frescoes are Moorish, set off and relieved by other and smaller oriental figures at intervals. The general design is taken from that magnificent centre of Moorish splendor, the Palace of Alhambra, in Spain. It has lost none of its beauty and grace in the transfer, but canopies the parquette and dress circle, and ornaments the modulated walls as effectively as though laid on by the hands of the eastern artist who first conceived it.

All the arrangements of the Lecture Room are in the most perfect accord and keeping. Beside the principal entrance at the terminus of the main stairway, next to Penn street, there is one with double doors opening into a wide aisle to the auditorium, from a commodious vestibule running the full length of that portion of the building next to Sixth street, and a third opposite the first, from which a broad stairway leads down to the alley in the extreme rear of the building, and which it is intended to pave in the most approved style to afford an exit to Sixth street from the dress circle and gallery for all who choose to avail themselves of it.

Three main isles lead from the three entrances down to the railing of the parquette, the middle one passing into and extending through the same to the orchestra. There are also side entrances to the parquette on each side.

THE SEATS

Are not yet in place, but will be in a very short time. They will consist of an improved pattern of iron chairs, fastened to the floor, upholstered with polished leather and comfortably cushioned. The auditorium will have a capacity for seating fifteen hundred people. Immediately over the dress circle—arranged on precisely the same plan—and extending out within fourteen feet of the parquette is the family circle or gallery. One of the leading and desirable features of the auditorium is that a perfectly clear and unobstructed view of the stage is to be had from any point, so that really there will be no choice of seats as far as seeing is concerned, and in its arrangement the principles of acoustics were so closely consulted, that any person in any part of the audience will be enabled to distinctly hear a lecturer or an an actor speaking in an ordinary tone. The floor ascends gradually from the orchestra to the outer tier of seats, which are arranged in circular order, the floor and seats of the family circle corresponding with those of the dress circle.

THE STAGE

Has not yet been draped with the required scenery, but will be in a short time, the work being in the hands of competent artists, which, when completed, will be in perfect keeping and harmony with the rest of the interior of the room. Although the stage has less depth than is desirable for the accommodation of the larger operas, it has, nevertheless, an amplitude of conveniences and adjuncts but seldom found in a similar institution. The stage entrance, which is wide and convenient, leads up from the alley in the rear, and is readily reached from the outer aisle of the dress circle. The private boxes which consist of three tiers on each side of the stage, are roomy and will be fitted up in the finest style.

GREEN ROOM, DRESSING ROOMS, &c.

The Ladies Waiting room is located on the right of the stage and to the rear of the private boxes, while the Green Room occupies a similar position on the other side, immediately over and adjacent to which are numerous dressing rooms, wardrobes, &c., sufficient to accomodate the largest opera troupe that ever traveled. The amplitude of the exits, stairways and vestibules insure perfect safety to the most crowded audience, should a panic ever arise.

THE FOURTH STORY.

The upper story of the building comprises a space of 116 by 40 feet over the library, 116 by 68 over Library Hall, and an intermediate room, 34 by 17 feet; the height of the ceiling is 17 feet. It is proposed to divide this story into rooms suitable to the uses for which it may be required. It may be arranged for lodges, artists' studios, drawing or music schools, and for the Academy of Design.

The entire building throughout is completely supplied with heating aparatus, water and gas, and all the other requisite privileges and accommodations, making it a perfect model.

The building itself we described elaborately in a former number of THE POST, and do not deem it necessary to repeat it in this article. From foundation to cope it is of the most substantial character, and is as nearly fire-proof as it is possible to make a building.

THE OFFICERS.

The following named gentlemen have held the position of President since the organization of the Association, twenty-two years ago, in the order named: Samuel L. Wickersham, 1847; John Finney, Jr., 1848-9-50; Robert E. Sellers, 1851-2; James McAuley, 1853-4-5-6-7; Felix R. Brunot, 1858-9; David Ritchie, (since deceased), 1860-1; James Park, Jr., 1862; Felix R. Brunot, 1863-4-5; William Frew, 1866; John R. McChune, 1867; Joseph Albree, 1868-9.

The following comprise the list of present officers and committees:

PRESIDENT—John R. McCune.

VICE PRESIDENT—Henry M. Long.

SECRETARY—Augustus H. Lane.

TREASURER—Frank L. Stephenson.

DIRECTORS—John H. Bailey, W. N. Howard, C. B. Shea, W. P. Herbert, J. McH. Rheinhart.

AUDITORS—T. B. Swearingen, Alex. Laughlin, Jr., Cyrus Clark, Jr.

LECTURE COMMITTEE—W. N. Howard, Chairman; A. H. Lane, Sec'y and Treas., W. Schoyer, W. T. Radcliffe, T. Brent Swearingen, D. P. Corwin, William King.

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF LECTURE HALL—A. H. Lane, Chairman; J. G. Holmes, C. B. Shea.

COMMITTEE ON ARTS, MINERALS AND MEMENTOES OF THE WAR—W. C. Reiter, M. D., Henry B. Waring, Norman Spang, C. C. Husey, Trevor McClurg, Albert M. Harper, W. G. McCandless.

LIBRARIAN—George E. Appleton, A.M

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS—Mattie B. Beach, Geo. N. Lacock.

THE LIBEARY.

The following report shows the present number and condition of the Library:

No. of volumes in Library, Jan. 1, 1869,	8,949
Bought during 1869, vols.	422
Added by binding, vols.	48
Added by donation, vols.	185
	645
Deduct lost or worn out vols.	40
Net gain of volumes,	605
Present number of volumes,	9,554
CIRCULATION.	
No. books borrowed from Library during 1869, volumes,	22,110
During 1868,	21,380
Increase,	730

With the perfect and ample accommodation of the Library Room, the only matter of regret is that the Library is not larger. But we feel safe in saying that our public spirited citizens will not permit, for any length of time, so magnificent a building to want for books to fill its shelves. Would it not be a good idea for our city fathers to take into consideration the propriety of making an appropriation in that behalf? They might do worse with the city funds. We throw this out merely as a suggestion.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A NEW SENSATION.

THE AROMATIC

FURNITURE POLISH.

The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,

No. 84 Market Street.

ORIENTAL CREAM

Beautifies the Complexion!

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or home—generally use

Gourand's Oriental Cream,

Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredients, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

No. 84 MARKET STREET,

Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicines. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis. None so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. RUSHTON & CO.,

10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

A SURE CURE FOR PIMPLES.—I will send by return mail, on receipt of 6 cent stamps, a recipe for preparing a Genuine Vegetable Balm, which immediately removes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Tan, Black Worms, Moths, and all Eruptions and Impurities of the Skin, leaving it clean, with a healthy glow. Also, instructions for producing a growth of Hair on a bald head or smooth face.

F. W. TRUER, Chemist,

jly3:3mw 115 Broadway, New York.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York City. aug20-3mw

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,

237 Broadway, New York.

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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Dealers in

Roofing Slate!

—AND—

TINNED SLATING NAILS,

Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap6:w

BISSELL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating

STOVES!

Grate Fronts, Ranges

FENDERS, &c.,

235 Liberty and 242 Penn Sts.,

ap2:wtf PITTSBURGH.

DR. A. G. WALTER,

Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel7:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

"ANCHOR" BEE HIVES!

CRONER & HAYS' PATENT,

PRONOUNCED BY COMPETENT AND Intelligent Judges to embrace more points of excellence than any Hive in existence. For information in regard to purchase of Hives, or rights, address,

Croner & Hays,

BOX 788 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hives can be seen at all the leading Agricultural Houses. Italian Queen Bees for Sale. Send for circular. ap9:3mw

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL

Solicitor for Association

PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jun16:6tw

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth st. (late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ¼ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

VERDUN ATTACKED.

PARIS, August 27.—Midnight.—The following official intelligence have been made public, that, on the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning, Verdun was attacked by the Prussians, ten thousand strong, commanded by the Crown Prince, of Saxony. After a combat, which lasted three hours, during which time three hundred shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians, much injured by our artillery, were repulsed with considerable loss. The Garde Nationale served our guns. We have five killed and twelve wounded. The enemy fired on our ambulance train which was struck seventeen times. Two persons belonging to the train were killed. The citizens made a vigorous defense. The movement of the Prussians along the Aube seems to have been arrested, and they are falling back on St. Dizier. Large bodies of infantry are passing through Luneville and Bayon.

GUNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 28. The following official dispatch, dated Bar Leduc, Friday night, says. The garrison of Vitry surrendered on Thursday morning. The Prussians captured sixteen guns and two battallions of French. The Garde Mobile were annihilated by the Prussian cavalry. Seventeen French officers and 850 soldiers were captured. The Prussians had one Major severely, and three troopers slightly wounded.

MACMAHON'S WHEREABOUTS.

PARIS, August 28.—MacMahon's main army is at Stenay. The Emperor is at Remonville and the Prince Imperial at Rethel. The Prussians push their reconnoisances as far as Montmedy.

La Liberte says: A General of the Army of the Rhine arrived at Paris last night and had an interview with the Empress and started immediately on his return. We may expect within a day or two a brilliant combat.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON PARIS.

The *Journal De France* says: "We learn from certain sources that before ordering the army of the Prince Royal to march on Paris, the King held at Pont a Mousson a council of war, composed of the Generals and Princes commanding the Prussian forces. The advice of all was to remain in the territory that had been conquered, fortifying the right bank of the M se le. The King alone determined to march on Paris. The Prince Royal slept night before last at the Chalons Perfecture.

In case of the siege of Paris, the Government officials other than the Ministers, will go to Tours, Borges and Lyons, to administer the provinces uninvaded by the enemy.

The *Gaulois* says: It is admitted that the Prussian Administration of Alsatia and Lorraine is exceedingly radical and exacting.

The *Constitutionnel* says: The Army of Prince Royal, reinforced by part of the Army of Frederick Charles is

MARCHING ON PARIS

Through the valleys of the Aube and Seine. The Prussians must know how adventurous such an attempt is. MacMahon may cut off their communications and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians made great efforts. They three times attacked Bazaine with overwhelming forces which the French army successfully resisted. The enemy then despairing of being able to conquer him decided to keep Bazaine checked and march on Paris. From Paris to Sierick, the nearest point on the German frontier is more than one hundred leagues. This line the Prussians must defend against our armies, numberless sharpshooters and the Mobile Garde and to subsist on our territory. 600,000 invading Prussians must extend their lines vastly and must disperse their forces—a thing so fatal to us in the commencement of the campaign.

TREASON IN CAMP.

Journals say that persons under arrest will soon be disposed of, and arrests continued, as the population are loud in their exclamations against Germans and others now in the city who, in case of seige, might be capable of treachery.

HARASSING THE INVADING ARMY.

The *Figaro* says: Contrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued—and the change is sufficient to show how often the military plans of the French have been modified during the last week by the authorities—the people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blocked, scouts killed, and the Prussians harrassed in flank and rear. Should this means of resistance acquire an importance which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be here for fifteen days; otherwise, which is more probable, they may reach Paris in a week. The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

THE LANDWEHR IN THE FIELD.

The *Opinione Nationale* says: German journals and those of Belgium have asserted that the troops of the Landwehr are not in the field with the exception of artillery. Nothing can be more false than this statement. Every one acquainted with the organization of the Prussian forces, is aware that the first ban of Landwehr's, consisting of men from twenty-five to thirty-five years, have formed the greater portion of the Prussian forces. Not only did that portion of them enter the field as soon as the mobilization of the army was ordered, but regiments, brigades and divisions of the 2d ban of the Landwehr in the provinces nearest France have reinforced the armies of Frederick Charles and Steinmetz. The fact of the second section of the Landwehr being called on for service outside the Prussian territory has not occurred since the campaign of 1815. "Prussia, therefore," says the *Opinion Nationale*, "is making her final effort."

Over 250,000 beeves. sheep and hogs are now in Paris.

(World Special.)

RUMORED FIGHT NEAR RHEIMS.

LONDON, August 28.—It is reported that a battle occurred yesterday near Rheims. Heavy cannonading was heard, but no particulars have been received. The engagement in all probability was between the forces of MacMahon and Prince Frederick.

The army of the Crown Prince, at Bar Le Duc has been joined by part of King William's forces. The united army is

MOVING RAPIDLY,

and will probably be before Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday. The great aim of the King is to conclude the campaign as speedily as possible.

(Times Special.)

THE UBIQUITOUS MACMAHON.

PARIS, August 27.—I have just seen a private letter from Robert Mitchell, the late editor of the *Constitutionel*, to his father, dated from the headquarters of Marshal MacMahon at Rethel, on Thursday.

He says: "You know I was downhearted, when I left Paris, at the progress of the Prussians. Since I have been with our army my mind has been completely changed. I am now certain of our ultimate success. Since our first unfortunate defeats on the Rhine, our army never came into collision with the Prussians without maintaining its positions and inflicting tremendous loss on the enemy.

I saw and conversed with the Emperor yesterday. He is in excellent health and spirits. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the army. We leave this afternoon, taking the direction of Metz, but that is no indication of our real route.

The Duke of Saldanaha is expected here in a few days to take his old position as Ambassador from Portugal.

CORPS LEGISLATIF PROCEEDINGS.

PARIS, August 28.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Minister Palikao announced that 10,000 Prussians attacked Verdun and were repulsed with heavy loss. He gave the particulars as already telegraphed.

M. Arago demanded information on the situation of the Prussian armies, but the Minister of War declined to reply.

The law calling into the ranks married men who served in the army was rejected.

M. Thiers made an explanation of his position. He said he only knew of his appointment on the Committee of Defense from the columns of the *Journal Officiel* that morning. He accepted the trust through devotion to his country, but he said he must have the support of the Chambers.

The declaration was received with applause. The President thereupon announced that the entire Chamber accepted the appointment of M. Thiers.

To a question put by M. Picard, Coun Palikao answered that the distribution o arms to the National Guard was a prerogative of his administration and he would not permit it to devolve on a subaltern

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Laribat, after a communication from the Minister of War, giving details of the occupation by the Prussians of certain villages and towns, which were invaded and surrendered too quickly, said it was hardly their fault. The Government had not known it The present Cabinet, with strange lack o forethought, had refused to arm the people of Alsatia, Lorraine, and Champagne, thus betraying their lack of confidence in the people which had cost the country dear. For had these peasants, who are good workmen, been armed, the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia would not so easily have crossed the Vosges where our men, hidden from view, could have inflicted such loss upon them, that France would not have been compelled to abandon her second line of defence.

A TRAIN OF AMERICAN AMBULANCES.

Under the direction of Dr. Marion Sims, left the city to-day for Metz. Dr. Pratt and many other members of the United States Sanitary Commission accompanied the train in uniform. The daughters of Dr. Sims marched at the head of the procession, bearing the banners of France and the United States. Great enthusiasm was created among the spectators as the train moved through the streets. The crowd cheered and gave liberally to those collecting for the wounded.

WATCHING THE GARIBALDIANS.

TOULON, August 28.—The Orinque frigate, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, has left for Civita Vecchia to cruise on the Roman coast as a precaution against Garibaldians.

WAR NOTES.

LONDON, August 28.—M. Thiers' appointment on the Committee of Defence is the result of a special decree.

The *Soir* denounces the inactivity of the French fleet.

Reuter's telegram says the siege of Paris is deemed inevitable. It is even said the Government prefers that result to a pitched battle.

The *Opinion Nationale* says the battles have resulted in the wholesale slaughter of the Prussians. The same paper says that Steinmetz was beaten on the former date and Prince Frederick Charles on the latter one.

The forts around Paris have been armed, garrisoned and provisioned.

Prussian scouts are at Arcis-sur Aube and near Dijon.

A CARLIST RISING IN SPAIN.

An important carlist rising is reported in the Provinces of Navarre and Garona, and troops are leaving Madrid for the scene.

U. S. NAVAL NOTES.

U. S. frigate Franklin left Flushing for England. The Juniata has gone to Heligoland.

ITEMS FROM THE FRONT.

PARIS, August 28.—One hundred and seventy thousand of the Prussian army have been killed and wounded during the war.

Belgium is prepared to defend her terr tory by force.

Some spies were shot this morning.

The son of Count Bismarck has been badly wounded, and the son of a Prussian Minister killed.

Ten thousand persons are attached to the headquarters of the King of Prussia, including eighty servants.

(Sun Special.)

ARLON, August 27, VIA BRUSSELS.—The Prussians have summoned Longevy to surrender, but the commanding officer refused.

MEZIERES, August 27, VIA BRUSSELS.—The railway which was destroyed between Carignan and Montmedy has been repaired.

The Prussians are retreating before the French t rours and peasants from Stenay to Dun.

PARIS, August 28, VIA BRUSSELS.—The sieges of Strasburg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress. The capitulation of Bazaine for want of supplies is expected.

THE ADVANCE ON PARIS.

BRUSSELS, August 27.—Prussian scouting parties are at Meaux, one hour from Paris.

La Presse says: The official announcement made in the Chambers that the Prussians are marching on Paris causes neither astonishment nor fear in the capital. The Parisians receive it with quiet resolution. King William is fatally led to this hazard in spite of serious strategic reasons which should turn him from it. If it is considered that this obstinate old man has raised a million of men whom he will never take back across the Rhine, it will easily be seen that he finds it necessary to risk a bloody battle at the foot of our towers. There is not one German in all Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtumberg or Baden, who would not scorn and curse the King, should he not make a supreme effort to come here and dictate a peace in Paris. How could he return to Germany in the midst of the desolation of families and the misery and depopulation of city and country? Should he not win a bloody success his defeat would be complete. This is the decisive reason—a reason more political than military, which brings the old King under our walls.

Geanier de Cassagnac has petitioned the Chambers, at the request of many of the inhabitants of Paris, that all Germans now in Paris or its environs be excelled. It is proposed in case of a siege that the Minister of War shall leave Paris, so that the military administration of the city may not be at any time impeded.

PRUSSIAN TROOPS IN RESERVE.

Privvte telegrams from Berlin say the Paussians have three hundred thousand troops along the line of railway ready to move across the Rhine, to reinforce either German armies in case of defeat. Prussia cannot move more troops to the front yet, owing to the difficulty of feeding such reserves.

The King and Crown Prince advance advance rapidly on Paris. Immense preparations are made at Paris for defence. Fifteen hundred guns are in position, and provisions have been accumulated for three months, but there are loud complaints from the inhabitants because the Crown Prince has been allowed to advance unopposed. There is talk of moving the Government to Lyons, with the vast army now assembled.

The Prussians attacked Epernay, but were repulsed.

Ten thousand Prussians attacked Verdun yesterday, and the Garde Mobile drove them back with serious loss. These German movements are regarded as feints. We have no tidings of Bazaine or MacMahon. It is believed that MacMahon is endeavoring to relieve Bazaine at Metz. There will be

HEAVY FIGHTING VERY SOON.

Prussia cannot afford a long campaign. France can.

To-day there are great rejoicings at Berlin. A public procession carrying four mitrailleurs, twenty-three cannon and one eagle captured from the French passed through the streets. The Queen came out on the balcony of the palace, and received the congratulations of the people.

Three prizes were brought into Brest yesterday.

HAPPENINGS IN PARIS.

Arrests are made daily of of individuals without occupation.

The mint is working silver but no gold.

One hundred and fifty thousand sheep, 40,000 hogs, and 25,000 oxen have entered Paris within the last few days.

During the Government will stay in Paris.

The Prussian Generals opposed the march to Paris but the King insisted upon it.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

A letter from Rastadt in the *Journal De Bruxelles* gives the numbers of German osses in the three combats as follows: At Weissenburg about 7,000 men, at Woerth 15,000 or 16,000, and at Saarbruck nearly 9,000; total 31,000 or 32,000, wounded included.

(Herald Special.)

THE PRUSSIAN ARMIES.

BERLIN, August 28.—The disposition of the different German armies is as follows: There are eighteen Corps d'Armees, containing 40,000 men each. The first army under Steinmetz has the 1st, 7th and 8th corps, at Metz; the second army under Prince Frederick Charles, the 2d, 3d, 9th and 10th corps; at Metz; the third army under the Prussian Crown Prince, the 5th, 6th and 11th corps and two Bavarian corps is marching on Paris; the fourth army under the Crown Prince of Saxony has the Fourth and Twelfth Corps, and the Saxon and Prussian guard. The fifth army, under General Werder, has the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, and is engaged in the siege of Strasburg. The sixth army, under the Grand Duke of Mhcklenburg Schwerin, is on the Rhine, and the seventh army, under Generals Von Canstein and Loewenfeld, is at Berlin. Three of these armies are in reserve.

(Herald Special.)

RUMORED BATTLE.

PARIS, August 28.—There are flying rumors of a battle but they are not confirmed.

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, August 27.—M. Gallairdet telegraphs from Paris last night: In spite of the orders given by the commanders of the enemy's army, the Prussian invasion of 1870 surpasses in horror the recollections of that of 1814. At the War Department accounts are received from all sides of pillage, devastation, and summary executions, caused by the resistance of peasants to the invasions of their houses. The Prussians concede to them no rights of defense. The Uhlans have all committed depredations only worthy of the Cossacks of other days. Little is said about the Emperor, and with good reason; deeds, not recrimination, are necessary. It will be time enough hereafter to demand an account from him who was the origin of our first disasters.

The Empress shows most noble devotion to the wounded. Every day she visits the military hospitals and extends care and consolation to the victims of the war. All the ladies of rank and high in social standing imitate her example. There are, unfortunately, some exceptions to this noble conduct.

The system of Prussian espionage has even stolen into some of the churches and sacred places, where it would be scarcely possible to discover or prevent it. One or two examples have been made which will probably put an end to this secret connivance with the enemy.

In answer to the dispatch which you addressed to me, I reply that it is untrue that all Germans have been expelled from Paris. A great number left voluntarily before the opening of hostilities, since which only a hundred or so of the Germans suspected of conveying intelligence to the enemy, have been expelled, that is all. Our young Garde Mobile perform prodigies at Toul and Pfalsburg. They keep a superior enemy in check at Strasburg, and they have made a number of successful sorties.

Count Von Bismarck's son is more seriously wounded than at first reported. He has been sent home to Manheim.

Bataille, the French General who was wounded, is recovering rapidly.

PRUSSIA WARRING UPON NAPOLEON ALONE.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the people of France, wherein he says that Prussia makes war against the Emperor, and not against the people of France. The people have nothing whatever to fear. The Prince announces his purpose to instantly restore the lines of travel which have been interrupted or destroyed by the army movements so that labor and commerce may be everywhere resumed. All of the French officials have been requested to remain at their posts, and their personal safety is guaranteed. The Prince further says that only surplus food will be taken for German troops, and that only which is not required by peaceful French.

THE HESSIANS,

According to the French accounts, are again distinguishing themselves by their traditional pillage and brutality.

WHAT THE "THUNDERER" THINKS.

LONDON, August 27.—The *Times* of this morning contains another editorial deploring the decadence of France. The article says, that France in her trial has no head, Paris no leader, and the division of the power must soon cease. The Emperor having retired from the administration of the sovereignty, the assembly ought to be supreme. General Trochu is in extreme disfavor and fails to secure the popular support anticipated upon his accession to the direction of affairs in Paris. He is distrusted by the Ministry, and the Empress reposes no confidence in him. He represents the second power of the nation. The Ministry hover about with an uncertain tenure of power, whilst the Paris population are capable of bursting at a moment's notice into a flame of irresistible passion. The *Times* sums up the situation at Paris as being critical and liable to a spontaneous outburst of terrible violence.

The *Times* correspondence from the vicinity of Metz is not apprehensive of any decided attempt of the French to break through the Prussian lines now rapidly inclosing that city.

The *Times* believes that the Prussian works are in no danger of assault by a sortie from the works within or by the precipitation upon their rear of a combined attack from the armies of Marshals Bazaine and MeMahon, even should the latter from a conjunction of forces to the northward of Metz.

LONDON, August 27.—The *Times* reposes entire confidence in the great strategist, General von Moltke. He would never weaken himself to aggrandize what must now be called the army of Paris. It also discredits the reports that considerable detachments of the Prussian armies have been withdrawn from the siege of Metz to strengthen the columns of the Crown Prince marching on Paris.

General Le Grand, killed at Gravelotte, left eleven daughters, for whom a national subscription has been started.

MOVEMENTS OF BAZAINE.

BERLIN, August 27—Midnight.—The following information respecting the movements of the armies is communicated to the public: Headquarters of the Prussian Army, Bar Leduc, Thursday, August 25. —The report that the French army under Marshal Bazaine had succeeded in escaping from Metz is entirely groundless. On the contrary, his army is completely surrounded, and, it is expected, will soon capitulate, as they are running short of provisions.

LONDON, August 27.—The official report of Bazaine acknowledges a French loss at the battle of Rezonville of twenty-three thousand men.

[THE INVESTMENT OF STRASBURG.

BERLIN, August 27.—Intelligence from the Rhine, at Kehl, represents that the bombardment of Strasburg is proceeding with vigor. The Prussians have advanced their trenches close to the walls. New guns are being constantly placed in position. An attempt is being made, which promises to be successful, to divert the course of the river Ill, so as to drain the moat surrounding the place. Strasburg is now completely invested, and has no communication with the rest of France.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The *Opinion Nationale* predicts that the terms for peace between France and Prussia will embrace the following points: Vosges to be the future boundary, Bar le Duc to remain French territory, the province of Alsace to be partitioned between Bavaria and Baden. Wurtemberg, being anti-Prussian, gets nothing.

STEINMETZ CUT OFF.

PARIS, August 27.—The *Presse* affirms that the Prussian forces under General Steinmetz have been cut off from Prince Frederick C[illegible] off to the

sians have been decidedly checked at Meziere.

MACMAHON'S SITUATION.

LONDON, August 27.—A Paris telegram states that MacMahon has decidedly abandoned the valley of the Marne to the Prussians under the Prince Royal, and only guards the Aisne by his extreme right. He carried the centre toward Ardennes, and his left extends from the Meuse to the frontier of Luxemburg, thus supporting himself upon neutral territories. With the exception of fifty thousand Gardes Mobile, cantoned above Rheims, whose military training is yet very imperfect, his forces do not exceed 135,000, though he has numerous artillery. Bazaine has about 90,000 at Metz. The two armies united may bring back fortune to our banners, but we are not sure of their junction.

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

A Prussian scouting party has been seen on the road to Epernay and Chambert, in the direction of Mont Mirare.

The railway between Soisson and Rheims has been cut.

A portion of King William's army at Metz has joined the Crown Prince's army near Bar Leduc.

All accounts agree that the Crown Prince is marching on Paris.

A whole Prussian corps is reported to have been drowned at Metz.

Prussian troops, apparently of the East Landwehr class, passed through Nancy, enroute to Chalons and Joinville by Van Contours.

It is reported the Prussians are raising the siege of Toul.

LONDON, August 27.—On Thursday evening the headquarters of the Prussian army were at Bar Leduc. The advance had reached a point about midway between Chalons and Epernay.

The march on Paris was to be conducted leisurely by the Prussians, as no further opposition was anticipated.

PARIS, August 27.—The King and Crown Prince are moving on the city by the way of Marne and Aube. They commit fearful pillage and unheard of outrages as they move along.

Midnight.—The following news has been made public at the office of the Minister of the Interior: The Prussians are passing through Nancy, going towards Chalons.

The seige of Toul has been abandoned, owing to the vigorous resistance made by the garrison.

A Prussia scouting party cut the railway at Lammilly, between Montmedy and Mezieres. This body was repulsed by some French sharp shooters, and the railroad was repaired again. The Prussians, who were at Sterray, are now falling back upon Dun, several miles further south.

APPEAL TO THE PROVINCES FOR MEN.

PARIS, August 15.—The *Moniteur* to-day says: The Prussians wish to invest Paris, but France will invest it before them. Every department, without the loss of an hour, and with that unanimity which alone promises great results, forms a corps of volunteers. In 1848 an important movement took place, and the order which saved us then saves us to-day. It is the safety of our native land which rouses us all. The country is degenerate if in less than forty-eight hours our enthusiasm does not make itself widely known, and if the provinces do not send to Paris at least fifty thousand defenders. Our material interests, as well as our love of country, invite us to all sacrifices. Ought we not to be more willing to spend our resources in driving out the enemy than to be compelled to yield to him his victory, that disgraceful tribute. Do we not all know well that the goods which we shall give will be more valuable than all our defense will cost? It is not 50,000 men the provinces will send; it is a flood of men whose mighty tide will aid us in rolling back the Prussian Torrent. Have we any right to doubt that it will come? We must prepare as though we expected the enemy at our gates to-morrow. We must be calm and resolute, and ready to face danger. When places like Toul, Pfalzburg, Strasburg resist so bravely, shall not Paris, so strong, so difficult to surround, keep back our enemy? We are more than three hundred thousand strong, not counting all who are able to bear arms. Our city must be the rampart of civilization. At Strasburg they have cruelly forced all young men to work in the trenches, and in some cases threatened them with death if they refused. Shots from the ramparts of the besieged city kill the laborers in the Prussian army. Frenchmen are thus forced to kill their brethren. Such acts are unworthy of this age. They give a singular idea of Prussian civilization; they only serve to increase the French hatred and augment our determination to punish them.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree adding M. Thiers to the Committee of Defense. This movement seems to be a very popular one on the part of the Government. Many of the journals have lately dwelt upon the necessity of this appointment, and praised his energy and patriotism. He has been frequently in consultation with generals and artillery officers during the past two weeks, and with them has visited the forts, fortifications and works. He has also assisted the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in providing stores for the use of the city in case of siege.

The *Journal Officiel* states that the Government is acting in concert with the Chambers on the question of preparing Par is for a siege. Orders have been given to admit wines into the city free of duty as well as other merchandise.

The same journal says Belgium has announced her determination to oppose all violation of her territory by force of arms if neccessary.

The *Constitutionel* says the idea to call out for active service all former soldiers from the ages of twenty-five to thirty-five, married or unmarried, has created considerable uneasiness. The writer adds that it were better to incorporate 350,000 of the Garde Mobile in the regular army.

The *Constitutionel* says the Prussians act not only against ordinary military laws, but those also of humanity.

BAZAINE'S PROVISIONS FAILING—MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

LONDON, August 27.—Metz is gorged with wounded, and the provisions of the besieged are failing.

The imprisonment of Madame Taschiere, reported yesterday, is not true. She is at the seaside in Bretagne.

The Prince Imperial is at Bethel, twenty-three miles from Mezieres.

LONDON, August 27.—A private letter has been received in this city from Paris, in which the writer expresses his belief that a Committee of Public Safety has been prepared which will seize the government and undertake the defense of the capital, and depose the Emperor.

METZ COMPLETELY INNESTED.

BERLIN, August 25—6 P. M.—The Prussian general headquarters are temporarily at St. Dizier. Great quantities of stores for the use of the Prussian army are accumulating at Nancy.

At eight o'clock this morning Metz was completely invested. Marshal Bazaine, who is in command there, makes no effort to force a passage. Deserters report extreme demoralization of the garrison. The Prussians are strongly intrenched before the place.

Of the three armies just organized in Germany, one will march on Paris with the Prince Royal, and the others remain to protect the rear

RUPTURE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND GEN. TROCHU—HE IS ASKED TO RETIRE.

PARIS, August 27.—One of the city journals this evening has a remarkable editorial, of which the following is an extract: Next to the news of the near approach of the Prussians toward Paris, that which most occupies public attention is the possibility of an open rupture between the Government and General Trochu. It is reported that the Empress demanded the dismissal of General Trochu from his position as Governor of Paris, but we can affirm nothing positive. It is, nevertheless, true, that a person has been permitted to express carelessly the opinion, in presence of the Empress, that Gen. Trochu had been asked to retire.

THE GERMAN INVASION OF FRANCE.

PARIS, August 27.—A late copy of the paper published at Nancy, says: That which wounds us more than all else, is the condition of the unfortunate farmers, dwellers in our country. Our tears flow at the sight of long lines of wagons laden with oats, hay and provisions of every kind to be given over to the Prussian army. The fine horses, which were to prepare the earth for the seed of a future harvest have been harnessed to Prussian cannon. Since everything is scattered and destroyed on this day, after the harvest it equally follows that remarkable barrenness must ensue. The difficulties of the entire year are crowded into one moment. The ruin is complete and unspeakable. Long years will be necessary to repair the damage of of these few days of invasion.

MORE GERMAN ARMIES FORMING.

LONDON, August 27.—The representatives of France, England and Prussia have signed a ratification of the Belgian treaty.

The *Times* says, in review of the resources of Prussia, that three armies of reserves have been formed to await events in France. One on the Rhine, under the Duke of Mecklenburg Schweren, one at Berlin, under General Sanzstain and one in Silesia under General Torrenburg.

General Montaign, who was wounded, according to the Paris *Moniteur*, was taken prisoner by the Prussians.

At a meeting called at Sligo, yesterday, to form a society to aid the wounded of France and Germany, the expression of sympathy for France in the present struggle was very decided.

THE EMPEROR SUSPENDED.

Henry Lobauchere writes to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris that the Emperor is actually suspended. His Cabinet remains in power only because its chief was thought to possess administrative capacity. The Corps Legislatif is supreme, yet it appears conscious of the lack of national confidence owing to the method of its election. The new Governor, Gen. Trochu, and the Committee of Defense, are now ruling France absolutely. Gen. Trochu is capable of becoming another Albemarle.

The Marquis of Hertford, who recently died in paris, left much property there, and, it is said, bequeathed a large sum to the Prince Imperial.

The Prussians have declined to send any more flags of truce to the French army on any account.

The Prussian force besieging Strasburg is still engaged in turning the courre of the river Ill, to shut off the supply of water from the city. If they succeed in this the moat will also be left dry.

The *Times* of to-day says: England is acquitted of every obligation to France

NO DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE.

BERLIN, August 27.—A note has been addressed from Berlin to all envoys of Prussia in regard to the flag of truce, sent into the French lines, asking for a cessation of hostilities to bury their dead, which truce was refused and the flag insulted on three different occasions. Prussia, therefore, declares its determination to have no diplomatic negotiations with the French people until the Empire is declared at an end.

CORRECTION.

PARIS, August 27.—A correspondent of the London *News*, writing from this city, says the French Garde Mobile is formed of children, and that but few of the members are over eighteen years of age. This is untrue. Every member is from twenty to twenty-five years old.

There were more arrests, last evening, of persons deemed dangerous to the public safety.

The morning journals persist in the statement that there has been a serious engagement within the past few days, resulting in favor of the French.

PREPARING FOR A SIEGE.

There are now in Paris 150,000 head of sheep, 40,000 hogs and 25,000 beeves. It is said the authorities, even in case of siege, will prevent any undue advance in the prices of necessaries of life.

This morning several more Prussian spies, who had been condemned by the Council of War, were executed.

The approach of the Prussians to Paris creates most intense excitement.

Dispatches received from various provinces announce an immense increase in volunteering to defend the capital.

BAZAINE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF REZONVILLE.

LONDON, August 27—According to French reports, 15,000, and according to Prussian, 12,000, French soldiers have been disabled by hospital and typhus fevers.

The Prussians are intensely incensed at the French for firing on a flag of truce, even when sent on errands of mercy.

The famous cigar steamer Wynans was seen this morning passing Dover, bound east.

The Prussians say half of the journey to Paris has been accomplished. All obstacles are now left behind.

Reuter's telegrams from France, printed in the London papers to-day, are dated Tuesday. The International Telegrapuic Service is sadly disorganized.

The English Government, while its militia and volunteers are only half armed, ships 40,000 rifles to the continent at the same time that the English people send lint and bandages for the wounded.

The official report of Bazaine shows a French loss at the battle of Rezonville of 23,000 men.

PARIS JOURNALS ON THE SITUATION.

PARIS, August 27.—The *Journal des Debats* has an editorial on the situation, of which the following is an extract: We have faith that all will do their duty in this hour of peril. The attitude of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif proves that before the enemy there will be no parties. Deputy Keratry himself moved for a political truce; and public sentiment will judge all who attempt to break it. There must now be but one thought, one interest —to repulse the enemy.

The *Siecle* says: It is our duty to warn the public against emotion which the presence of an enemy before the walls may produce. All must understand that the strategic plans of our Generals may involve Paris being left to self defense momentarily. There is here but one sentiment, that of national defense. Let all French do their duty as we shall ours, and the country will issue gloriously from the struggle, and expel the enemy from her soil.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

OBITUARY.

Lewis B. Waters.

It is with unmingled feelings of regret that we record the death of Mr. Lewis B. Waters, formerly of this city, which sad event occurred at North Evans, New York, on the 24th of August.

Mr. Waters was well known in this city, especially among the printing fraternity, and had many friends who will regret his loss. He held the position of foreman on this paper for nearly a year, until quite recently, when his failing health compelled him to relinquish arduous labor. He marched with Sherman's army from Atlanta to the sea, in which he contracted the disease—consumption—of which he died

He was the son-in-law of Captain Evans, the well known River Editor, and is survived by his wife and one child.

Dissipation and Late Hours.

After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to, but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up; and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared?—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances a single wine-glassful of Plantation Bitters will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

Sea Moss Farine, made from Pure Irish Moss, is considered by all who have used it to be a most delightful, healthful and economical food.

Cheaper than Before the War!

EPicures, are you aware that you can enjoy the luxuries of the dessert at a much cheaper rate than ten years ago? Science has converted a wild product of the Irish coast into an element of immeasurable dainties of the most wholesome, nutritious and delicious character; and the price of this new staple is less by one-half than that of any other article of the same class containing a like amount of nutriment. Need we say that Sea Moss Farine is the article referred to. The wealthy and enterprising New York company engaged in its manufacture are entitled to the thanks of every philanthropist for introducing this new source of excellent and agreeable food, at a price which places it within the reach of all. One experiment will convince the most skeptical that with Sea Moss Farine they can produce unequalled custards, puddings, jellies, charlottes, creams, sauces, &c., at less cost than before the war. The depot of the company is at 53 Park Place, New York. w&w.

AFRICAN WINE.—It is generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines known on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. contain several varieties raised there, among which the Constancia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this rare exception being sent to them in exchange for their medicines, which have long been the staple remedies of South Africa.—*Boston Journal.*

The Prettiest Woman in New York.

Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society, for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrinned at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Katharion to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Katharion prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world.

IRA B. M'VAY & Co

COR. FOURTH AVE. & SMITHFIELD ST.

BANKERS

And Dealers in

Government Securities.

1st Mortgage

7 PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa,

AT 95, FREE FROM TAX.

For sale by

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

oct5:tf Cor. 4th ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	116⅝
United States 6s, 1881	114⅜
" " 5-20s, 1862	112½
" " 5-20s, 1864	111⅜
" " 5-20s, 1865	111¼
" " 10-40s	109
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅜
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	110⅜
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	110¼
Five Coupons	111⅝
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92½
Cy. Pacifics	111¾

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, August 31.—Evening—Consols for money 92⅝; on account ——. American securities steady. '62's, 88⅛; 10-40's, 83; '65's, 87½; '67's, 88¾. Frankfort bonds 91⅛. Erie, 17⅝; Illinois, 92½. Atlantic & Great Western, 22. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8⅝; Orleans, 9¼; sales, 12,000 bales. California white wheat, 10s 6d; red western, No 2, 8s 10d; winter, 9s 10d. Western flour, 24s 9d. Corn, No 2 mixed, 29s 6d. Oats, 3s 1d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s 6d@38s. Pork firm at 130s. Beef, 126s. Lard quiet at 72s 6d. Cheese, 61s 6d. Bacon, 58s for Cumberland; 68s for short rib middles; Common Rosin 5s 9d.

LONDON, August 31.—Tallow 44s 3d. Linseed 6d easier at 31s 5d@31s 10d.

HAVRE, August 31—Cotton 98½ francs for Orleans.

PARIS, August 31—Bourse closed dull at 59 francs 40 centimes.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no material change as relates to prices or demand. Dealers are purchasing sparingly at present, merely to keep up their stock to a reasonable amount. It is yet too early for the fall trade to open, although very extensive arrangements are making to that end. The prospects for an immense trade were never more favorable. The weather has been changeable. Produce—We can note fair receipts, with a fair jobbing demand. Prices remain as last quoted. Flour was in steady demand, holders of good brands refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales. The first lot of new flour was received yesterday. It is reported as being of a superior quality. A few barrels were disposed of at 6 25@6 50 for family. In a short time we may expect larger receipts. The announcement that the Pearl Mills will be rebuilt has been received with universal satisfaction. It would almost amount to a calamity to be deprived of this valuable institution. The Kennedy Brothers have the entire sympathy of the eastern community. In a short time the Pearl Mills will be in successful operation.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted

APPLES—The receipts are increasing, with an ample stock on hand; prices unchanged; sales of choice lots at 3 00a3 50; mixed lots 2 00a3 00 per bbl.

ASHES—We can report a fair jobbing demand with an ample stock on hand for the fall and winter trade. The rates run, Soda ash, common, 48 per cent. 3¼c; refined, 35 per cent., 3¾a4c; potash, 7a7½c; pearls, 9a9½ per lb.

GRAIN—The market was steady but very active. We can report fair receipts of the various kinds. Prices have undergone no material change. Wheat is coming in more freely. The mills are disposed to take all good parcels that are offered at red winter 1 20a1 25, white 1 25a1 30 per bushel. Oats are active but no lower. The general impression is that prices have touched bottom. There is however no telling what a day will bring forth. We are noted sales from first hands 41a43 on wharf and track 44a45. Corn dull, prices are a shade lower. Sales from first hands 80a82. Sales 1,000 bushels on wharf 85a86. Rye, market quiet. Dealers waiting on the distillers to start business. We quote nominally at 80a83c. Barley the demand is improving good to prime being held firmly at 1 10a1 15 per bushel. Sale, 3 car loads 1 12 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Dull with a limited demand. We are reported small sales at 11a12c per lb.

BEANS—Dull with more sellers than buyers at 1 50a1 75 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at 3a3¼c, and Calcined Plaster at 4 50 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at 1 00a1 05 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet, though firmer, standard brands, in a jobbing way, selling at 21a21½c, and in small lots at 22½a23c.

CHEESE—Western Reserve 11a13c; Onio Factory 13½a14c, and Ohio Goshen 14½a15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and stock almost exhausted.

EGGS—Fresh eggs in steady demand and limited supply. We continue to quote at 19a20c.

FEATHERS—No 1 goose feathers, 85a90c; No 2, 75a80c. Demand light.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4a4½c.

SALT—Sales of car load lots at 1 60a1 65. Sales were made from store at the usual advance.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered at 9a9¼c.

BUTTER—The market was without change; we can report sales of good roll for family use at 26a30c, being the eastern rates; sales of medium homemade at 20a22c; common was very dull and not wanted.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed, in small lots, at 5 00a5 25. Nothing doing in Clover seed. Flaxseed unchanged at 2 15a2 20

FRUIT—Peaches sold at all kinds of prices, as is usually the case on Saturday, as dealers never want to carry any over until Monday. Plums in active demand, with sales at 5 00a5 50 and even 6 00 per bushel. Grapes 8 00a10 00.

HAY—Market quiet, prices are unaltered. Sales new made from wagon at 12, 16a17.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½a3c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at 2 25 and eastern at 1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 is quoted at 1 20a1 22 and No 2 at 88a89c.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens abundant and dull at 50c per pair by the coop; ducks 75a80c per pair.

MELONS—Sales of water melons at 15 00a25 00 per hundred, according to size and condition.

MILL FEED—The destruction of the Pearl Mill, with a large amount of mill feed, has stiffened the market considerably, though prices are no higher. Bran 80a00; Shorts 1 00a1 10, and Middlings 1 80a1 85.

POTATOES—Dull at 70a75c per bushel; sweet potatoes 5 00 for Baltimore and 5 50 per bushel. Sweets were sold to-day at 4 50a5 50 per bbl, the outside figure for choice Jerseys.

PROVISIONS are in fair demand with a fair stock to operate with. We are reported sales at the following rates: Shoulders at 14¾c; ribbed sides 17½c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c. Canvassed s. c. hams, 25c; sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, 18c; canvassed breakfast bacon, clear, 20c; mess pork, $30 50. Dried beef canvassed, 25c. Prime leaf lard, in tierces, 17a18c; lard in kegs, 19c; in buckets, 19c. Beef tongues at $9 00 per dozen, and scarce. Pig tongues at $1 00 per dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was quiet. Buyers were shy and not inclined to operate, being what is termed settling. Many operatives were busy closing up. The affairs of August inactively held the passiveness of the market.

CRUDD.

Prices have undergone no change. Holders were demanding the following: Spot, 9¾a9¾c, September, 9¾c; October, November and December, 9¾c; all year, buyer's option, 10½c; seller's option, 9¼a9¾c.

REFINED.

As usual, for the last day of the month, there was nothing of consequence done. The nominal rates were: Spot, 26½c; September, 25¼c; October, November and December, each, 25c; buyer's option, all year, 25¾a26c.

SALES.

1,500 bbls Philadelphia delivery, spot, at 28½c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, August 31.—At the closing of the petroleum market on the 30th, crude in bulk was advanced, and the market was a little more active at 13½c; 1,000 bbls reported at 14c. Crude in shipping order was held at 18¼c. Refined, 26¾a27c; some parties ask 27¼c. Philadelphia delivery, 26a26¼c; Sept., 25¼c.

TITUSVILLE—The market was firm again to-day, and a trifling advance was made in prices, though buyers were not inclined to operate extensively, and were generally from five to ten cents below the views of sellers. Upon the lower creek there were bids at 3 35a3 40 for the common gravities, and 3 45 for 46 and under, with sellers at 3 45a3 50. Upon the upper creek there were free bids at 3 20a3 25.

SALES.

1,000 bbls on upper creek at 3 30.
1,000 bbls on upper creek at 3 20.
1,000 bbls on upper creek at 3 25.
1,000 bbls on upper creek at 3 25.
500 bbls on upper creek at 3 20.
780 bbls on upper creek at 3 25.
400 bbls on upper creek at 3 25.
500 bbls on upper creek at 3 25.
500 bbls on upper creek at 3 25.
1,000 bbls at Petroleum Centre at 3 30.
1,000 bbls at Petroleum Centre at 3 40.
1,000 bbls at Petroleum Centre at 3 40.
1,000 bbls at Petroleum Centre, 46 grav., at 3 50.
1,000 bbls at Rouseville at 3 35.
1,000 bbls at Rouseville at 3 40.
500 bbls at Rouseville at 3 35.
500 bbls on lower creek, 46 gravity, at 3 50.
5,000 bbls on lower creek, s. o., 60 days, at 3 35.
5,000 bbls on lower creek, s. o., 60 days, at 3 37¾.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—The market is quiet and weak at 3 30a3 35.

PHILADELPHIA—Market firm. Refined—spot, 26c; September, 25a25½c; October to December, 25c. Crude held at 11½a12c.

OIL CITY—The market is firm; lower creek is quoted at 3 35a3 40, and Oil City delivery at 3 70a3 75; small sales at 3 80.

TIDIOUTE—The market is very firm at 3 00.

PLEASANTVILLE—Market opened quiet but firm at 3 80.

ROUSEVILLE—Market quiet but firm; offering at 3 40.

TITUSVILLE—Market quiet, with but a trifle firmer feeling prevailing; sales of 600 bbls in small lots at 3 20.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, August 30, 1870.

REMARKS—There was a large supply of cattle and sheep, and some heavy sales were made. Home dealers were free purchasers for immediate use, and there was a brisk competition for choice lots. The market was rather firm and previous prices maintained. The stock of cattle was neither better nor worse than for previous weeks, including all kinds, from miserable scalawags to prime fat cattle. Good cattle commanded fair prices, whilst poor grades went begging at low figures. The following were about the rates cattle sold at during the morning:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., steers	$7 25@7 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	6 75@7 00
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	4 00@6 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	4 50@5 50

The following table furnished by Mr. McKeown, who has charge of the live stock freight department of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, gives the number of cars of cattle received during the past week, by whom received, and the points from whence shipped:

Illinois.	Cars.	Illinois.	Cars.
Zigler & Rotschild	2	J. W. Snee	3
E. Katz	2	S. Kaufman	1
Keller & S.	4	M. Verner	2
S. Kraus	3	Haberman & Laubman	2
S. & O. Shamburg	5	Iman	3
M. Kaufman	2	C. Beyers	1
T. Moses	1	J. Elliott	1
OHIO.		OHIO.	
Thornburg & H.	4	Geo. Riddle	1
M. Gallagher	1	E. Boyer	2
INDIANA		INDIANA.	
R. P. Bernberger	3	Eddy & B	2
Greenwalt & Kahn	3	Prepaid	3
		Total	45

CATTLE.

Below we give the sales of cattle as reported by the leading stock dealers in the yards, with the number sold and prices received:

Schoetleman, 20 head Butler county, steers and heifers sold at 5 00a7 50.

Carr & McAllister, 30 head Indiana cattle, mixed 6 50a7 50.

M. Krauss offered and sold 50 fat cattle at 6 00a7 00; and 51 stockers at 5 00a5 25. The lot was from Ohio and Illinois.

M. Remer sold 49 Chicago mixed cattle at 5 50a6 75.

E. Klatz disposed of 40 Chicago mixed at 5 75a7 00.

Sol. Shamburg & Haas sold 20 head of fat cattle at 6 00a7 75.

Trauerman & Laubman had on sale 130 mixed Chicago cattle which brought 5 00a7 00, and 20 Ohio bringing 6 00a7 00.

Greenwalt & Kahn disposed of 74 Ohio mixed cattle at 6 50a8 50.

Marks & Bro, sold 119 mixed Chicago cattle at 5 25a6 25.

Sol. & J. Shamberg made sale of 121 Chicago mixed steers and heifers at 4 62a7 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., offered and sold 100 Indiana and Illinois mixed cattle, among them some Cherokees, at 4 00a7 50.

Hazlewood & Blackstock disposed of a fine lot of cattle, but would not give the number or price.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was very large, the principal portion coming from Butler Co. The quality was above the average, and prices were pretty firm and may be given as follows:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs. 5 50a575; good to prime, 95 to 90 lbs. 4 50a5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs. 4 00a4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs. 3 00a3 50; foot rot and scalawegs, by the head, 50ca1 50.

SALES.

Below we give the sales as reported to us by leading dealers, with the number and prices received:

Jacob Frazee, 100 Washington county sheep and lambs at $1 40a3 00.

Adams & Burns, 137 Butler county stock, composed of sheep and lambs at 2 75a2 80.

P. Scheidemater disposed of a fine lot of Butler county sheep and lambs at 5 00 per head.

Gasien & Co. made sale of 200 Butler county sheep and lambs ranging in price from 1 00 to 5 00 per head.

John Beeler sold 100 Butler county sheep at 1 50a5 00 per heae.

George Nelson, 68 Butler county lambs at 2 25a4 00 per head.

J. R. Pringle, 195 Mercer and Crawford county sheep and lambs at 2 00a5 75 per head.

HOGS.

The stock of hogs was larger than last week and the demand better; sales light, and prices among the 10's as follows: Extra Philadelphia, 10 50a10 60; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 10 00a10 25; good to prime New York, 180to 220, 9 25a9 75; light stock hogs, 90 to 100, 8 00a9 00.

MILCH COWS.

There were a few fine milch cows selling readily at 50 00a80 00, including calves.

HORSES AND MULES.

We heard of no sales, though there were a few offered but not sold.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, September 1, 1870.

REMARKS.—The run of stock since our last report was unexpectedly heavy, that of cattle in particular. The numbers not only far exceed those of previous days, but the stock was generally of a better quality. The difference in the views of buyers and sellers was not wide, and heavy sales were made at prices fully ¼a½c below our last report. The weather has been most delightful, which has had a magical effect upon the general "make up" of the stock, and buyers are seemingly tempted to make purchases whether they will or not. Eastern agents were out in force, and made some heavy purchases of fat and stock cattle. The ruling rates were about as follows:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$7 25@7 75
Good to prime, 1,000 to 1,200	6 75@7 00
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	4 00@6 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	4 50@5 10

The stock of hogs was fery fair, and previous prices well maintainee. The season for fresh pork is now upon us, and home butchers are coming into market as competitors for choice butchering hogs, which makes matters lively, and serves to keep up prices. The market closed at the following figures, which are stil above the 19's: Extra Philadelphia, 10 50a10 60; good to prime Philade.phia, 225 to 259, 10 00a 10 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 9 25a9 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 8 00a9 00.

Sheep were on sale in large numbers and sold readily at fair rates, quality, condition, &c., being taken into consideration. We noticed in the yards Messrs. Deatrick & Malcolm, who are here for the purpose of buying bucks and ewes for shipment to Canada, but thought prices from 25 to 50 cents per head too steep. Sales on home account were heavy, as were those for shipment east. The closing rates were:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 5 50a5 75; good to prime, 86 to 90 lbs, 4 50a5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 4 00a4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3 00a3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 50ca1 60.

MILCH COWS.

There were a few fine milch cows on sale and hold readily at 50a80, including calves.

HORSES AND MULES.

No sales, though there were a few offered and were shipped East.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Tobacco, steady, plug, 5 50a6 50; common leaf, 8a9 for fair to good; manufacturing, 12a25; black wrappers, 10a13; bright, 25a36. Cotton dull and nominal, hemp firm, for prime choice lots, strictly prime to choice undressed, 78a90, dressed 24a55; bagging, steady, 23½a30; rope steady, 8a8½. Flour very dull and eominally unchanged. Wheat dull and lower No 2 red fall, 1 13a1 14; No. 1, 1 20a1 23; choice, 1 25a1 27. Corn dull and inactive, prime yellow 60, choice, 65, choice white, 73a74c. Oats dull and lower, 39a42. Barley quiet at 1 05a1 08. Spring rye dull, prime old 68; new, 75. Groceries dull; Rio coffee 18½a22 low roasting to strictly choice, prime to choice Louisiana. Sugar 12½a12¾. Molasses unchanged at 60a44. Provisions dull. Mess pork 28 00a28 50; dry salt shoulders, 15c; clear rib 16, clear sides 16¾; bacon shoulders 14½; clear rib, 17½; clear sides 18¾. Lard nominal at 15½a16. Highwines dull and lower at 1 91. Cattle brisk 5½a7¾ for good to choice. Hogs firm at 8¾a10. Receipts of flour was 5,300 barrels. Wheat, 30,000 bushels. Corn, 3,000. Oats, 13,000 bushels. Barley, 2,000 bushels.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Flour steady, fair demand, Family 5 50a6 00; Extra 5 25a5 50; Wheat firm, light offering, red 1 12a1 16 for No 2 and 1; white 1 25a1 30; corn dull, unsettled, No 2 68a70; No 1 71a73, demand light and offering large; oats 5c; lower and dull, 30a45 for new, no old in market; rye dull, 78a80; barley unchanged, firm at 1 15a1 25; cotton steady, fair demand for spinner's middles 18¾; tobacco dull and trash lug 1a11½c lower, receipt more liberal; sales 254 hhds at 515a2175; whiskey dull, declining, 89a90 small sales; provisions irregular, mess pork held 17 75a28 00, but 27 50 is best offer; lard can be bought at 15¾ but only limited jobbing demand; bulk meat unsettled, shoulders were offered at 12½c without buyers; sides could have been bought at 14¾; bacon in limited order demand 14¼ for shoulders and 17a17¾ for clear rib and clear sides; cheese dull at 13a14, butter 36a31; eggs 17; gold 1 16¾ buying; exchange advanced to par; money market unchanged.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat fairly active and 1a2c lower, closing at 97c for old and 1 06 for new No 2; this afternoon the market was moderately active at 1 06a1 06½ for new No 2, seller September. Corn unsettled and irregular at 63a66½c for No 2, closing firm at the outside price; this afternoon dull at 64½c, seller September. Oats ¼a¾c lower; 36¾a37¾c for No 2. Rye steady at 67a68c for No 2. Barley closed firm at 1 09 for No 2. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Hogs steady at 9 25a980 for common to choice. Beef cattle panicky—4 00a6 75 for common Texan and heavy oxen.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—Flour very quiet; spring wheat, extra family at 6 25a6 75; winter wheat, 6 75a7 50. Wheat dull; western red, 1 40a1 42; amber, 1 45a1 47. Rye dull at 88a90c. Corn, limited inquiry, mixed, 87a92. Oats, 47a52. Provisions dull, new mess pork 30 00, old do., 30 75. Lard, 16½a18c. Petroleum, feverish and irregular; crude, 16c; refined, 26a26½. Whisky, inactive; western iron, 95.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, August 31.—Wheat steady with improved demand, partly speculative; extra 1 40a1 41; No 1 1 28a1 29; amber 1 28a1 29; regular 1 13; free buyers at 1 46 for extra and 1 35 for No 1, buyer September. Corn quiet at 80a82c. Oats 42a43c.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Flour closed dull and drooping. Wheat strongly in buyer's favor at 1 38a1 41 for winter red and amber western; 1 18a1 22 for No 2 spring. Rye dull at 88a90c. Oats heavy at 50a56c for new Ohio. Corn dull at 84a85c for mixed. Pork lower with sales of 750 bbls mess at 27 70a27 75 for last half of September. Beef quiet and steady. Lard steady; sales 500 tierces at 16¾c cash; 16¼c to seller for September. Eggs quiet at 22a23c.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat steady and unchanged, Maryland amber 1 50a1 65 for fair to good; Maryland red 1 30a1 45; common 1 10a1 25; western red winter 1 35a1 38. Corn—mixed western 81a83c; white do 84a90c. Oats 48a50c. Rye 75a90c. Mess pork quiet at 30 00. Bacon quiet; rib sides 17c; clear rib 18c; shoulders 15¼a15½c; hams 25a26c. Lard dull at 17a17¼c. Whisky—better feeling at 92a93c.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

MEMPHIS, August 31.—Cotton, quiet but firm at 18c; receipts, 82 bales; exports, 29 bales. Receipts since Friday, 374 bales; exports, 551 bales. Receipts since September 1, 1869, 290,394 bales; exports, 286,550 bales. Flour, quiet at 5 85. Corn, dull at 80c. Oats, dull at 48a50c. Hay, active at 19 50a20 00. Bran, flat at 18c. Pork, flat at 30 00. Lard, nominal. Bacon, inactive. Shoulders, 15c; sides, 19.

MARRIED.

O'NEILL—SHELL—On Wednesday morning, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by Rev. P. Kerr, Mr. JAS. P. O'NEILL to Miss CARRIE A. SHELL, both of this city.

SCHMIDT—O'BRIEN—On Tuesday morning, August 30, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. A. P. Gibbs, Mr. G. W. SCHMIDT to Miss MARY L. O'BRIEN, both of this city. No cards.

DIED

MURRAY—On Monday evening at 9 o'clock at her residence, No. 19 1-2 Federal street Pittsburgh, Mrs. CATHARINE MURRAY wife of Thomas Murray.

SMITH—On Monday, August 29, at 12 a. m., EMMA, daughter of the late R. J. and Sarah A. Smith, in the 23d year of her age.

POLLOCK—On Friday morning, August 26th, a few minutes before 3 o'clock, at his residence in Robinson township, Washington county, Pa., N. H. M. POLLOCK, aged 34 years, 3 months and 21 days.

MACDOWELL—In Harrisburg, on the 22d inst., MARIE J., only daughter of Thomas C. and Eliza C. Mac Dowell.

M'FARLAND—In Harrisburg, on Monday, August 22d, very suddenly, ADDIE G., daughter of George F. and Addie D. M'Farland, aged one year nine months and eight days.

WEAVER—On Wednesday morning, August 24th, JACOB WEAVER, Jr., Esq., aged 48 years.

WINTERHALTER—On Wednesday, August 24, 1870, at 4.45 P. M., Mr. MATHEW WINTERHALTER, in the 43d year of his age.

The Shivering Season.

The loss to the laboring classes of the United States caused by fever and ague, has been estimated at upwards of two millions of dollars per annum. Whole settlements are sometimes prostrated by the disease, and it is regarded in some localities as one of those visitations of Providence which cannot be avoided. This is a mistake. As certainly as any of the evils which are invited by neglect may be forstalled by precaution—so certainly may an attack of intermittent (or remittent) fever be prevented by invigorating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in advance of the season, at which this malady prevails. Prevention, it is needless to say, is the wisest policy; but it is consoling to know that where time has not been thus taken by the forelock, and the proxysms have actually commenced, a complete cure may, in all cases, be rapidly effected by the use of this powerful vegetable tonic. The reputation of the Bitters as a specific for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and nervous debility, has in some measure thrown into the shade its merits as a preventative and cure of other ailments, but all who have ever taken it, either as a protection against or a remedy for malarious fevers, will admit that it surpasses in efficiency all the so-called specifics, including quinine, usually prescribed for these maladies, while it is at the same time entirely harmless and decidedly palatable.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE. No. 84 Market Street.

VALABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one-half mile of the Washington pike, nine miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, one-half mile of Bridgeville, handy to stores and church; one-half of the farm is coal and in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame Stable, Corn Crib, Wagon shed, and a Never Failing Spring. Land a young orchard. It adjoins the farms of Isaac Craig, Dr. Prestley and James Blackmore. THOMAS A. McKOWN,

se3:3mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEO. E. WARING'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FARM BOOK—THE HANDY BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. A Guide for Farmers, Young and Old. Fully endorsed by the *American Agriculturist*, the *New York Tribune*, and by personal letters from the Presidents of the following named State Agricultural Societies: New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and by our Leading Farmers. Hon. W. S. Clark, President of the *Massachusetts Agricultural College*, says: It is one of the cheapest and best books on Agriculture, and should be in the hands of every farmer. A splendid selling book in the hands of active men and women. Address the Publishers, E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. Also an indispensible book in every household, OUR HOME PHYSICIAN, a new and reliable family medical guide, by Dr. Geo. M. Beard, of New York. In great demand, as thousands are eager to know how to save Money, Health and Life. sep3:2tw

DANIEL KINZER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kipp, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

No. 68 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. nib5

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Patrick McMasterson, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES SALISBURY, J. P.,

au5:1td&ctw Administrator.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your other business. Address, confidentially, **D. SUMNER, 704 Broadway, New York.** sep3:1tw

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep3:1yw

20,000 AGENTS WANTED

A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person (male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, sep3:4tw 267 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

The Scholastic Exercises will be resumed at ST. ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, near Latrobe, September 1st. Pupils are requested to be prompt in their attendance, as the classes will be formed immediately.

St. Xavier's Academy, August 30, 1870. sep1:1wd&w

FALSE COLORS OF THE FORE top! Whoever saw the natural tinge renewed in gray hair by a hair dye? No one. Who can distinguish the browns and blacks brought out by PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, from Nature? No one. And mark it, it leaves no stain on the skin, and is clear and transparent, and has no sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw-sp

CANDIDATES.

Announcements in this column Ten Dollars each to expire on the day of the meeting of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT.

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

MALCOLM HAY,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

NICHOLAS CARR,

Of McClure township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

JAMES LONGMORE,

Of Allegheny city, will be a candidate for Jury Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN,

Of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER.

WILLIAM FRANEY,

Of Baldwin township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

JOHN P. REISEL

Of East Birmingham; subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

JOHN COYLE,

Of the Thirteenth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

MOSES P. WALSH,

Of Chartiers township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER,

Ald. W. N. FLEMING,

Of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONE

MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,

Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

FOR CORONER.

T. C. RAFFERTY,

Of the Twelfth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY

SAMUEL CAMERON,

Of the Fifteenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JAMES IRVIN,

Of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

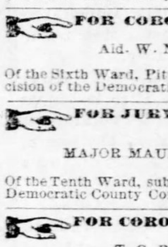
L. W. BAUSMAN,

Of Scott Township, subject to the rules of the Democratic Convention.

AYER'S

Hair Vigor,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or Gray Hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for useful service, and by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE, $1.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH,

Wholesale Agents.

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BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, **50** cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as